

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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UN DELEGATES CRITICIZE USSR AFGHAN PRESENCE

OW171252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] United Nations, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union was today strongly condemned again for its invasion and continued occupation of Afghanistan as the current United Nations General Assembly session began to consider the question of Afghanistan.

Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea noted that occupations and invasions by the Soviet and Vietnamese forces had not only destabilized Asia, but gravely affected international peace and security. They in effect prevented the creation of zones of peace in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam were waging not only wars of "colonial conquest," but also "wars of annexation and racial extermination," he said. "The aggressors have not hesitated to utilize, in addition to sophisticated conventional arms, chemical weapons and famine," he added.

The Soviet representative again harped on his worn-out absurd arguments for his country's naked aggression against Afghanistan. He wantonly attacked China and all other states which sympathize with and give support to the Afghan people in their just struggle against Soviet armed intervention and for national independence.

The Soviet representative not only accused the U.N. General Assembly of considering the question of Afghanistan, but also opposed the resolution adopted at its last session. He claimed that it "did not bring a political settlement an iota closer and could not do so." In the Soviet eyes, the political solution means the legalization of its armed aggression and legitimization of its puppet regime in Kabul.

## Ling Qing Address

OW170732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] United Nations, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Ling Qing, permanent representative of China to the United Nations, today repudiated Soviet "new proposals" on Afghanistan and urged the United Nations to "call on the Soviet Union to withdraw, immediately and unconditionally, all its occupation forces from Afghanistan, restore the independence and non-aligned status of that country and allow the Afghan people to choose freely their own social and political system."

Addressing the afternoon session of the U.N. General Assembly, he said, "After the question of Afghanistan has been settled in accordance with the above principles, the countries concerned should join in an international guarantee against any form of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the occupation of its territory, or the use of it to violate the independence and sovereignty of other countries in the region."

Ling Qing condemned the Soviet Union for refusing to withdraw its occupation forces from Afghanistan in defiance of U.N. resolutions and for stepping up its war of aggression against Afghanistan and its suppression of the Afghan people. He praised the Afghan people for putting up a tenacious fight against the aggressor troops.

He pointed out that "the heroic resistance of the Afghan people over the last two years, aside from shattering the aggressors' dream of a quick conquest, has served to check their southward expansion. The resistance of the Afghan people is therefore more than a fight for their own national survival; it is a contribution to the safeguarding of peace and security in South Asia, the Gulf region and the world as a whole."



He said, "The so-called 'new proposals' announced this August in the name of the Kabul regime are no different, in essence, from what has been advocated by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." He pointed out that the key elements of the proposals are as follows:

1. They insist that the armed invasion and occupation of Afghanistan by a foreign power are the "internal affairs of Afghanistan," and therefore not open for discussion. On the other hand, the struggle of the Afghan people against foreign aggression, the opposition to Soviet aggression on the part of other countries, including the Islamic and Nonaligned countries, and their support for the struggle of the Afghan people are branded as "outside interference." They peremptorily demand an end to what they call "outside interference" before they would even contemplate a gradual withdrawal of troops. This is indeed a most remarkable feat of turning everything upside down.

2. Another key element of the "new proposals" is the suggestion for a regional conference to be followed by a pledge of "guarantee" from a number of countries. Apparently, the aim, on the one hand, is to gain international recognition for the Kabul regime which is propped up by foreign occupation forces and to provide an excuse for the Soviet Union to refuse to withdraw its troops; on the other hand, to reduce a global problem which endangers world peace and security -- namely, the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union -- to a local or regional matter.

3. The Soviet Union is not prepared to discuss its invasion of Afghanistan because it considers the question to be the "internal affair" of that country. But then it suggests that the "international aspect" of the same question should be discussed "in connection with questions of Persian Gulf security." It is now crystal clear that the real intention of invading Afghanistan is precisely to use it as a springboard for further expansion into the Gulf region, in executing the southward-drive strategy.

He called on the international community to uphold principles and persevere in its efforts, so as to create necessary conditions for a genuine political solution in the end.

"The invasion and occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet troops," he went on, "not only threatens the peace and security of neighbouring Pakistan and Iran, but the influx of Afghan refugees also imposes a heavy economic burden on those neighbours, Pakistan in particular." He urged all the countries and the international organizations to continue or increase their material assistance to the Afghan refugees, so as to alleviate their hardship and lessen the burden of such host countries as Pakistan.

He expressed China's consistent support for the Afghan people's just struggle, saying that "we are in favour of a just and reasonable solution of the question of Afghanistan, but refuse to accept the fait accompli of the invasion as the basis of any political solution. We want to see the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly implemented, so that foreign forces will be withdrawn and conditions created for the solution of this question."

#### COMMENTARY VIEWS UN SECRETARY GENERAL ISSUE

OW161848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 16 Nov 81

["Commentary: Who Should Be U.N. Secretary-General? -- By Correspondents Yu Minsheng, Yuan Jin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The selection of a new United Nations secretary-general is by no means, as it seems to be, only a contest between Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim and the incumbent U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

It is in fact a political struggle waged by Third World countries against the manipulation of U.N. affairs by two superpowers and for equal rights.

The election of the secretary-general beginning October 27 has been deadlocked after eight rounds of voting with each of the two candidates vetoed by one permanent member of the Security Council.

Many people predicted before the election a victory for Waldheim, since he has secure backing from both the United States and the Soviet Union. As a rule in the history of the secretary-general's election, anyone who was favoured by the two superpowers would be eventually elected, even though lesser member countries felt dissatisfied.

However, such practices can no longer adapt themselves to today's changed situation, nor can the Third World countries tolerate the manipulation of the election.

As early as last June, a summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which consists of more than 50 member countries, decided to recommend Salim as a candidate for the secretary-general. Last September, nearly 100 non-aligned countries adopted a resolution at a meeting in New York to support Salim. When Salim met setbacks in the competition, the African countries and many other Third World countries reaffirmed their support for him. Some have indicated that they will not recommend their own candidates so long as Salim stands for election.

The Nonaligned countries account for nearly two thirds of the 157 U.N. member countries and the African countries one third. No one can neglect this reality or deny the significant role these countries are playing in the U.N. and other international affairs.

In contrast to this significant role, only one of the four U.N. secretaries-general since the founding of the organization was from Asia and the remaining three were all Europeans. Therefore, the Third World countries, African and Latin American countries in particular, long for their representative to be chosen as the secretary-general. It is to be regretted that their aspiration has met with opposition from the two superpowers.

The United States has vetoed Salim in all votings. The Soviet Union has the U.S. approach and thus abstained. Its shift has revealed the true colors of the self-styled "natural ally" of the Third World. One of the African countries' representatives said that he did not think the Soviet Union a true friend despite his country's good relations with the Soviet Union, because it did not stand by African countries on the selection of the secretary-general. A leader of an African country accused the Soviets of saying one thing and meaning another.

China, a permanent member of the Security Council, voted for Salim and vetoed Waldheim. It has always sided with the Third World countries and cast in its lot with them. It is a matter of course that China lends its backing to the candidate favored by the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU.

China's veto on Waldheim does not mean that it is deliberately making things difficult for him. To be frank, Waldheim has enjoyed enough honour by being the secretary-general for 10 years in the 36 years of the U.N. history.

China's stand is reasonable. Many Third World countries think China is a true friend of Africa and the Third World, who upholds justice and defends the cause of the Third World.

Tense bilateral and multilateral contacts are now going on in and out of the Security Council in an effort to break the deadlock. China is expected to continue its support, as it always does, for the just demand of Third World countries.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY

OW171646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Donald Regan, U.S. treasury secretary, and other officials in Zhongnanhai here today. The Americans have come to attend the second session of the China-U.S. joint economic committee being held in the Chinese capital.

The premier discussed with Regan economic issues of common interest and exchanged information about the economic situation and economic policies of each country.

Also present were Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur William Hummel Jr.

PRC-U.S. METALLURGICAL CONFERENCE OPENS 15 NOV

OW151938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- The China-U.S. bilateral metallurgical conference opened here today.

This is the first such conference sponsored by the metallurgical society of aime [as received] the American Society for Metals and the Chinese Society of Metals since the metallists of the two countries established ties in 1976.

Zhou Peiyuan, member of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Science, attended the opening ceremony.

Coming to the conference from the United States was a team of 40 experts, professors and other professionals. The Chinese delegation is made up by 158 metallurgists and noted researchers in this field. According to the conference schedule, 81 papers, 38 from the United States and 43 from China, will be examined and discussion will be carried out on the future development of modern metallurgy.

In his opening address, Zhou Chuandian, deputy president of the Chinese Society of Metals, said that the conference would provide a good opportunity for Chinese metallurgists and their U.S. colleagues to share their experience. "I am confident that the conference will help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the metallurgists of the two countries as well as the science of metallurgy in China," he said.

Bo Yibo Meets Delegates

OW171236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with the visiting American metallurgical delegation. The delegation is led by John K. Tien, professor and director of laboratory for advanced studies of strategic materials, Columbia University, and John F. Elliott, professor and director of Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During their friendly conversation, host and guests wished that the academic exchanges and cooperation in the field of metallurgy would be further increased.

The 40-member American delegation came to Beijing to attend the first China-U.S.A. bilateral metallurgical conference, which is being held in the science hall in the western suburbs in Beijing.

ZHENG TUOBIN MEETS U.S. UNIVERSITY DELEGATION

OW131710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin met and had a friendly conversation here today with a delegation from Pace University of the United States.



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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Led by President Edward J. Mortola, the delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the International Trade Research Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The delegation exchanged views with the institute on the training for China of research and managerial personnel in international trade, on academic exchanges between the two sides and on cooperation in other areas.

YU QIULI MEETS U.S.-CHINA ACADEMIC GROUP

OW161548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli today met with a delegation from the U.S. Committee of Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China led by its Chairman C. Towns. Professor Towns, a noted physicist, has come to discuss bilateral academic exchanges.

During the meeting, Yu Qiuli praised the committee for its contributions to Sino-American academic exchanges and for strengthening understanding and friendship between the two countries.

Present were Wang Shuntong, vice-chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of China and Pu Tongxiu, vice-minister of education.

CPPCC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

OW141233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- The 14-member delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference returned here last night after winding up its visit to the United States.

The delegation was led by Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and Ping Jiesan, standing member of the committee and deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL VENTURE WITH U.S. IN HUBEI

OW131440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Wuhan, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The Hubei Automotive Industrial Corporation and the Parker-Hannifin Corporation of the U.S. State of Ohio, Thursday signed an agreement to establish the Hubei Parker Seals Co. Ltd.

The new company, which will begin production next year, will manufacture and market air, water and oil seals for automobile, ships, trains and other industrial products. Staff and technology will be supplied by the U.S. corporation. This is the first joint venture since Ohio and Hubei established official friendship ties in October 1979.

According to the agreement, signed by Chen Pixian of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress and Patrick Parker, chairman of the board of the Ohio-based corporation, investment in Hubei Parker Seals Co. Ltd, for the first year will be \$990,000, 51 percent from the Hubei corporation and 49 from Parker-Hannifin. Sixty five percent of the products will be exported.

Parker and his wife came to Wuhan for the signing Nov. 11.

FURTHER ON PENG CHONG'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Departs Tokyo 14 Nov

OW160039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- The NPC delegation headed by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, ended its Tokyo visit today.

Tokunaga, speaker of the Japanese House of Councillors, went to the residence of the delegation to bid farewell. He told Vice Chairman Peng Chong that he hoped more exchanges of visits would take place from now on to promote mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

Yesterday, the delegation visited the Fuji plant of the Fujitsu Company at the foot of Mount Fuji and witnessed "production by robot." Today, the delegation visited the "Tama new town" in the southwestern part of Tokyo to learn about the experience of building residential districts in the suburbs of a large city equipped with excellent housing, commercial, cultural, educational and transport facilities. The delegation received a warm welcome from workers, local residents and officials during its visit.

The delegation will visit Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara and Osaka beginning tomorrow.

Visits Nagoya 16 Nov

OW161730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Nagoya, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Nagoya City and Aichi Prefecture want to strengthen ties between Japan and China, said Yoshiaki Nakaya, governor of the Aichi Prefecture here this evening at a reception for the visiting Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress.

Nakaya recalled that Nagoya had helped the two countries resume diplomatic relations when it hosted the 31st world table tennis championships in 1971.

Peng Chong, head of the Chinese delegation, said visits between the two countries have been more frequent since the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan in 1978. Peng thanked those who helped promote exchanges in economics, culture, science and technology. Peng also said he hopes more economic exchanges will be made in the future.

Additional Trip Coverage

For Japanese media reportage on the visit of the NPC delegation led by Peng Chong, including meetings with Zenko Suzuki, prime minister of Japan, and Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, see the Japan section of the 13 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.



PLA'S YANG DEZHI CONTINUES VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Meets Ziaul Haq 16 Nov

OW170136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Rawalpindi, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received and feted the visiting Chinese Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi and his party here this evening. He said that China had very solid basis in industry as well as great potentiality. He believed that China would succeed in her efforts to achieve four modernizations. Referring to the international situation, the president said that the freedom-loving and self-respecting countries the world over support the Afghan people to regain their freedom.

The Chinese chief of general staff paid high tribute to the government and people of Pakistan for their achievements in national construction and their principled stand in the international affairs.

Also present on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Wu Kechang.

Earlier today, the Chinese chief of general staff called on Minister for Defence Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur. He also visited the headquarters of the Air Defence Command and the National Defence College.

Visits Afghan Border Province

OW171942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Peshawar, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi said in Pakistan's northwest border city of Peshawar today, "We wish the Soviet Union to quit Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally and let the Afghan people decide their own destiny." The Chinese general who flew here from Islamabad this morning made this remark after hearing a briefing given by Lt. General Fazle Haq, governor of the Northwest Frontier Province. The governor told the Chinese guests that there were more than two million Afghan refugees in his province alone. They were victims of the Soviet aggression in this Muslim Asian country. Yang Dezhi said, "What you have done is just. You are not alone. The people of the world support you and the people of China also stand on your side."

The Chinese guests then flew by helicopter to Landikotal, five kilometres from the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, to visit the battalion of Khyber Rifles in charge of the defence of the world-known Khyber Pass. Yang Dezhi wrote, on the visitors book, "I wish the battalion still greater contribution to the defence of Pakistan's border." Today, the Chinese general also called on Air Chief Marshal Anwar Shamim, chief of the air staff and Lt. General Chaudhri Abdul Majid Khan, commander of the Eleventh Corps in the capital of the Northwest Frontier Province.

LEADERS GREET BANGLADESH PRESIDENT-ELECT

OW180839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, of the People's Republic of China today sent a telegram to Abdus Sattar warmly congratulating him on his being elected president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The telegram reads:

"On the occasion of Your Excellency's election to the Presidency of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, we wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations to Your Excellency. We sincerely wish the government and people of Bangladesh new achievements in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building up the country. May the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Bangladesh and the friendship between our two peoples develop further."

ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Feted by Chen Muhua

OW161726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Ion Dinca, the first deputy prime minister and member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, arrived this afternoon at the head of a Romanian Government delegation. Dinca, Romanian chairman of the Romania-China economic and technical cooperation committee, and the delegation have come to attend the third meeting of the committee, which will open tomorrow.

Greeting them at the airport were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council and Chinese chairman of the committee. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1822 GMT on 16 November in its version at this point adds: "and responsible persons of departments concerned,"]

This evening, Chen Muhua gave a banquet for the guests. [The XINHUA Domestic Chinese version adds at this point: "Chen Muhua was the first speaker at the banquet. She said: "The relations are very fine between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of China and Romania. Politically we have trusted, respected and supported each other. Economically, we have helped each other, supplied each other's needs and developed diversified forms of cooperation. In the future we will develop still better our friendship which has already stood tests."]

In her speech, Chen Muhua said: "The forthcoming third session of the committee is a very important one for economic cooperation between our countries. The two parties and governments have attached great importance and attention to this convention." She believed the session would be successful.

Dinca said "our meeting and our talks beginning tomorrow are a component part of the development of fraternal unity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China. The fruitful cooperation and contacts between the two parties and leaders have played a decisive role in the development of Romania-China relations in many fields," he said. He said the session and the talks would seek new channels and ways to speed up development of economic exchanges and consolidate the friendship between Romania and China.

Present were Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade; Lian Tianjun, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Qi Tian, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu was also present.

## Economic Talks Open

OW171656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The third session of the eight-day Romania-China economic and technical cooperation committee opened here this morning at the Great Hall of the People. Present at the meeting were Ion Dinca, the first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and Romanian chairman of the Romania-China economic and technical cooperation committee and the Romanian Government delegation led by him; Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier and Chinese chairman of the China-Romania economic and technical cooperation committee; as well as Chinese vice-chairmen and members of the committee.

Vice-Premier Chen said, "good relationships between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of China and Romania, which have withstood tests, should be further developed." She said that we regard good political relationship as a foundation and an important prerequisite for developing economic relations between the two countries. Economic relations between the two countries, she said, has expanded rapidly with considerable increase in trade volume and production cooperation.

"Of course," she said, "we have met some difficulties in our economic cooperation. We should make allowances for each other. We believe that in line with the principle of mutual benefit and through common efforts, we can surely find new ways to tackle existing problems and seek new development. Anyhow, prospects for our cooperation are broad."

Deputy Prime Minister Dinca said that the mutual visits and surveys by the both sides conducted since the second session have laid a good foundation for further expansion of economic cooperation. He said the political relations between the two countries are good. "Romania is ready, with the joint efforts of the Chinese comrades, to seek new ways to continuously develop economic and technological cooperative relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence, nonintervention in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit." He said he is confident that "temporary difficulties that cropped up in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries will by no means affect the friendly cooperative relations between the two parties, the two governments and the peoples of the two countries."

During the meeting, the two sides will review the expansion in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries since the last meeting held in May of last year; study ways to implement items relating to production and technical cooperation, analyze the trade situation of the two countries, and formulate measures for further trade development.

Panel discussions were held after the plenary session.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON ALBANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

HK181037 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 81 p 4

[International roundup by Ji Lun [4764 0243]: "Albanian Workers Party Holds Eighth National Congress"]

[Text] The Albanian Workers Party [AWP] held its eighth national congress in Tirana 1-7 November.

The congress listened to and approved the "work report of the AWP Central Committee" made by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, and the report on "instructions of the AWP Eighth National Congress on Albania's seventh 5-year plan (1981-85) for developing economy and culture" made by Mehmet Shehu, member of the Politburo of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The recent congress showed that Albania will continue to pursue its existing internal and foreign policies. In his report, Hoxha said that Albania was practicing "genuine socialism," while the "so-called socialism" in other countries was only socialism "in name." Hoxha put the blame on the "policy of imperialism and revisionism" for all the difficulties in Albania and said that all Albania's difficulties were caused by the "blockade of the imperialists, the social imperialists and all modern revisionists."

In speaking about internal issues, Hoxha said that the United States, the Soviet Union and China were all "imperialism" and that Albania opposed them all. He also attacked Yugoslavia, other East European countries, the communist parties in Western Europe and some Western countries. The Yugoslav papers pointed out that Hoxha's speech "would continue to completely isolate his country from the world."

The congress elected a new central leading organization. The number of Politburo members increased from 11 to 13. On the whole, no other change was made in personnel management. The 73-year-old Hoxha was reelected as the first secretary of the AWP Central Committee.



ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS KUWAIT VISIT 10 NOV

OW110739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, November 10 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government economic delegation left here for home today.

The delegation headed by Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs and the Foreign Investment Commission, exchanged views on Chinese-Kuwaiti economic cooperation with senior Kuwaiti officials including Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad, Minister of Finance and Planning 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad and Minister of Commerce and Industry Jasim al-Marzuq.

The delegation also had talks with the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development on the possibility of extending loans to China by the fund and joint investment.

The delegation arrived in Kuwait on October 29 at the invitation of the fund.

Chinese Ambassador Lu Ming hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation on November 8.

GONG MEETS CONGO LEADERS; LEAVES FOR CAMEROON

OW121723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Brazzaville, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei yesterday held a warm and friendly exchange of views on the current international situation and the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Gong arrived here on November 9 for a working visit. During his stay here, he was received by Congolese Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma and had talks with Foreign Minister Pierre Nze.

The Chinese vice foreign minister on his tour of five African countries left here today for Cameroon.

Meets Cameroon's Biya 16 Nov

OW170252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Yaounde, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister of the United Republic of Cameroon Paul Biya received the visiting Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei at the prime minister's office here this afternoon. Present on the occasion was Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Miao Jiurui.

This morning, Gong Dafei called on Sabal Lecco, political secretary of the National Union of Cameroon. Earlier, the Chinese vice-foreign minister exchanged views with Cameroonian Minister of State of Foreign Affairs Paul Dontaop on international issues and the friendly cooperation between the two countries. Their talks went on in a sincere atmosphere.

Gong Dafei arrived in Yaounde on November 12 for a working visit to Cameroon.

COVERAGE OF HUANG HUA VISIT TO NIGERIA

Arrives 16 Nov

OW170140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and his party arrived here this evening for a five-day official visit to this country at the invitation of the Nigerian Government.

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Huang Hua was welcomed at the airport by Nigerian Vice-President Alex Ekwueme and other Nigerian high-ranking officials. Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Lei Yang was also present.

Shi Lin, member of the party and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries has been here ahead of time.

Meets President Shagari 17 Nov

OW180122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Nigerian President Shehu Shagari today had a cordial and friendly talk with Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the state house here.

Expressing admiration for the Chinese people's achievements in economic development, President Shagari said that China has set a good example for the Third World countries. He noted that China is a developing country and that Nigeria and China have many common grounds on international issues. He hoped that the two countries would continue their efforts to open a new area of friendly cooperation.

Huang Hua praised Nigeria's role in mediating conflicts among African countries. He said a trend of new development has emerged in the situation in Chad toward stability and peace, and Nigeria has made very helpful contributions to promoting peace in Chad. He conveyed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's regards to Shagari and invited him to visit China at an appropriate time. President Shagari accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Huang Hua also had a talk with Nigerian Vice-President Alex Ekwueme today. They exchanged views on the current international and African situations and discussed technical and trade development between the two countries.

ZAIRIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS 16 NOV

OW161317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The Zairean Government delegation led by Lengma Dulia Yubasa Makanga, secretary of state for international cooperation of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, concluded its friendly visit to China and left here today.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Lian Tianjun, Chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Ndeze Mutarambirwa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zairean Embassy here.

JI PENGFEI MEETS ZIMBABWE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW131249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with the women's delegation from Zimbabwe led by Naomi P. Nhwatiwa, vice-minister of community development and women's affairs. They had a friendly conversation. Lin Liyun, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, was present.

Following arrival in Beijing November 1, the delegation visited Shanghai, Wuxi, Changzhou and Nanjing in East China. It is scheduled to leave here for home tomorrow.



COMMENTATOR ON PARTY WORK STYLE DURING FLOOD

HK171017 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 81 p 4

[Commentator's article: "The Party's Work Style as Seen From the Fight Against Floods"]

[Text] The great victory achieved in the struggle against floods in the upper reaches of the Huang He is very inspiring. What is more gratifying is that during this struggle, our leading cadres at various levels displayed very good work style. Showing the concern of the CCP Central Committee, leading comrades of the party, government and army in four provinces and regions went to the forefront and assumed personal command on embankments and dams during the onslaught of heavy rains and floods. Some ministers of the central authorities went from Beijing to areas affected by floods and, together with the masses, dealt with the emergencies. Local cadres at the county, commune and production brigade levels continuously took the lead in this effort and work and never dodged danger. Their courageous deeds won the acclaim of the broad masses and were highly thought of by overseas public opinion. One newspaper wrote, "these people and deeds are gratifying and admirable. They are true servants of the people and they share the weal and woe of the people." "From these new people, new deeds and new general social mood...we can see that China is full of promise."

Such praise is not excessive. During the recent fight against floods, we indeed saw that the party's work style and the cadres' work style were improving. "The flooded river only helped bring out the true quality of a hero." In the face of the roaring and surging water, should we have gone to where there were difficulties and dangers or should we have dodged difficulties and dangers and left the "battlefront?" Should we have shared the weal and woe of the masses and put the interests of the masses before all other things or should we have cared only about the safety of ourselves and our families? This was a severe test for every cadre. The overwhelming majority of the cadres who participated in the fight against floods charged ahead of others, braved untold dangers, fought arduously and, together with the masses, wrote a song of triumph over natural disasters with their deeds. Their deeds were a vivid manifestation of the gradual restoration and development of our party's fine traditions. This fact has proved that if all comrades of the party pull together and are resolute, the party's work style will certainly be improved. At present, some of our comrades have no confidence in achieving a fundamental improvement in the party's work style. They are a bit too short-sighted. Of course, we should have an adequate awareness of the seriousness of unhealthy trends within the party. But we should also see that the central authorities are very determined to correct the party's work style and have set an example themselves. The broad masses of party members and cadres also want to improve the party's work style. Due to the decade of turmoil, bad and old practices die hard and it takes time to solve certain problems. Nevertheless, with the efforts of the whole party, the party's work style will certainly improve, year after year. Because of the party's work style during the fight against floods, we should have greater confidence in achieving fundamental improvement in the party's work style.

Party members and cadres played an exemplary role and the enthusiasm of the masses was aroused. The floods destroyed numerous fields and houses and washed away much personal property. The local people suffered a lot. However, they did not complain and were not pessimistic or in despair. They were full of spirit and enthusiastically participated in the fight against floods. What encouraged and aroused them? It was first the exemplary deeds of cadres at various levels who "charged at the head of others" and "were the first to bear hardship." The people in the flood-affected areas said, at the critical moment when the flood arrived, the party's cadres defied personal danger and led the masses in saving our lives and property. When we were out of danger, we had no houses, clothing or anything else. It was the cadres again who helped us build sheds and stoves and sent us food, cooking oil, salt, frying pans, bowls and chopsticks. Only our relatives could have been so considerate!

Through these concrete actions of the cadres, people deeply felt the warmth of the party and united even closer around the party. They fought against the floods disregarding their personal safety. Nowadays, the cadres in some places often accuse the masses of lacking enthusiasm. But in fact, they should look to themselves for the cause of this phenomenon. They should ask themselves if they have the fighting spirit of courageously standing in the vanguard before danger, as the cadres at various levels did in the fight against floods.

During the fight against floods, the broad masses of cadres proved with their own actions that our party is a party which wholeheartedly serves the people and a party which shares the weal and woe of the masses and is as close as flesh and blood with the masses. We believe that with the development of the socialist material and spiritual civilization, the party's fine traditions will certainly be carried forward. Of course, our party's fine traditions and fine work style have not yet been fully restored. Even in the recent fight against the floods, there were a handful of party members and cadres who did not conduct themselves properly. We should pull ourselves together and resolutely improve the party's work style. Only in this way can we stand up to various tests, including natural disasters, during the new long march.

#### LITERARY JOURNAL EDITOR MAKES SELF-CRITICISM

HK171520 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0832 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The literature and art journal SHI YUE No 6 1981, carries an article by Li Sheng [7812 3932] entitled "A Look at the Political Inclination of 'Unrequited Love' From Its Artistic Expressions," which analyzes the errors of "Unrequited Love." At the same time, the journal also publishes an editor's note in which the editor made a self-criticism for publishing the film script "Unrequited Love."

The editor's note says: The film script "Unrequited Love" was a work containing erroneous tendencies. It is the manifestation of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization which is detrimental to the people and to socialism. Since our political consciousness was not high enough and we have been influenced by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, we published this film script. We shoulder a major responsibility. At the same time, it was also very wrong of us to not recognize the erroneous ideology of this work and to not promptly publish criticisms to eliminate its pernicious influence. We are resolute in learning a lesson from this, and we will seriously improve our work in the future.

The article by Li Sheng begins by discussing the artistic expressions of the film script, with emphasis on analyzing how the writer deviated from the principle of realism and how he willfully expresses his own subjective ideas. Then, Li Sheng examines the impressions the film script might have created in the minds of the readers as well as the social effects it might have.

The article says: "Unrequited Love" not only caters to the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, but also promotes the development of the erroneous ideological trend. The article earnestly wishes Bai Hua and Peng Ning would seriously learn a lesson from this experience and write works which are beneficial to the people and to socialism to make more contributions to promoting a prosperous scene in the literary and art circles.

BEIJING WRITER DISCUSSES LITERARY CRITICISM

HK171048 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0756 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Interview with Xiao Jun by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Zhen Qingru: "An Interview With Xiao Jun on the Bank of Houhai Lake"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Varnished by the autumn colors, the banks of Houhai Lake are beautiful and serene. I made a detour round the pool of blue water, went to an old-style building on the northern bank of the lake, and interviewed the 74-year-old veteran writer Xiao Jun, vice president of the Beijing branch of the Chinese Writers' Association.

Xiao Jun's Recent Acting

Xiao Jun also has a new residence among the newly constructed residential blocks in Tuanjiehu of Chaoyang district in Beijing. He normally does his writing and lives there, but every Friday, he returns punctually to his old residence on the northern bank of Houhai Lake to meet his guests. When I arrived there, he was receiving some guests from Beijing University. Yet he managed to find time to see me and answer my questions. He told me that he has decided not to write any more novels, first because he no longer has the mental and physical strength, and second because time is pressing. At present, apart from doing some running, every morning, without fail, he spends most of the time sorting out the manuscripts on hand, which he has already produced. He also has plans to write his memoirs. Recently, the Heilongjiang people's publishing house wanted to publish his collected works. During the interview, Xiao Jun took out a copy of "Recent Works of Xiao Jun" and handed it to me. It was published recently by the Sichuan people's publishing house. As I opened the book and perused it, it immediately induced in me a feeling of profound respect. It was noted in the publisher's preface: over the past year, Xiao Jun wrote articles totaling 400,000 to 500,000 characters....

Xiao Jun is quite sturdily built. He said that his visit to the United States not long ago was indeed a test of his physical health. To assist Xiao Jun in his work, the Beijing Writers' Association has decided to let his daughter be his personal secretary.

We Should Often Conduct Literary and Art Criticism

Xiao Jun told me when he visited the United States in August this year, many American friends inquired about the criticism made by the Chinese newspapers against Bai Hua. Therefore, our topic for discussion was changed to the question of literary and art criticism. Xiao Jun lit a cigar, puffed in deeply several times, and then said: I think the literary and art circles should conduct criticism regularly. Criticism and creation are not opposites; rather, they should be in harmony. It is creation itself that generates criticism and not the other way round. When a writer produces his literary works, he often can not see their inadequacies. The critics point them out so that the writer will have a clear understanding. This is in fact very good. However, by no means should criticism be wielding the big stick; and the critics are not necessarily wiser than the writers. Therefore, we should allow counter-criticism against incorrect criticism. Criticism should be aimed at helping those criticized and should attach importance to the unity of the people. Both the critics and those criticized should adopt a modest attitude and seek truth from facts. As Lu Xun said: "Wrathfully defy the attacks of the enemy, but willingly submit to the wishes of the masses." These two lines appealed both to the senses and to reason. We should certainly adopt a comprehensive view when looking at everything, in order to act sensibly and reasonably!

On Learning From Lu Xun

A portrait of Lu Xun was hanging on the wall of Xiao Jun's living room. On the opposite side was hung Xiao Jun's poem, in his own calligraphy, in remembrance of Lu Xun.



When referring to learning from Lu Xun, Xiao Jun said kindly but seriously: Our respected Mr Lu Xun was clear and bright as the autumn moon. I can still remember many years ago when I first published my "The Countryside in August." Zhang Chungqiao, using an assumed name of Di Ke, took the lead and attacked me. Mr Lu Xun then immediately wrote his "The Concession Areas in March" and thus relentlessly counter-attacked him. Later, the respected Mr Lu Xun told me that this was called attacking the attackers. At this point, Xiao Jun appeared to be somewhat excited. He said in learning from Mr Lu Xun, we must first learn how to conduct ourselves. I think this can be summarized into "practice and conscientiousness." Practice means seeking truth from facts and proceeding from practice in everything; while conscientiousness means adhering to one's principled stand. Anyway, we must stop talking in cliches and saying meaningless things all the time.

#### COMMENTATOR ON IMPROVING SECONDARY EDUCATION

HK171448 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "A Phenomenon That Deserves Serious Attention in Secondary Education"]

[Text] At present, the poor results of junior middle school students have already become a common problem that deserves serious attention.

Take Beijing Municipality with its more advanced educational facilities for example. In the first semester, actually less than 30 percent of the more than 139,000 junior middle school students in the current graduating class are up to the junior middle school graduation level. Some 10 percent, or 13,900 of them averaged less than 35 marks in 6 subjects. Among the 54,000 students being promoted to senior middle schools, only 35.7 percent of them averaged better than 60 marks in 6 subjects. Moreover, the ability of the students in independent thinking, self-study, physical exercise and scientific tempering is also rather poor; myopia has greatly increased, and this has actually reached as high a level as over 24 percent in some of the classes. Quite a number of junior middle school students have far too little interest or confidence in their studies.

There are many reasons for the widespread poor results of the junior middle school students. All the junior middle school students in recent years entered primary schools prior to the smashing of the "gang of four." Many of them were not able to get a good education at that time, and their moral, intellectual and physical foundation is rather weak. At present, the universities are not enrolling many students, and only 4 percent of the senior middle school students can enter schools of a higher level. There are also not many special secondary schools and technical schools. Some of the places have not implemented the principle of choosing the best people in recruitment and employment. Consequently, many of the students feel that whether they study or not makes no difference, and the idea of "study is pointless" has become fairly common. Moreover, the fact that many of the schools have not carried out education aimed at the ideological, physiological and psychological characteristics of the students is also an important factor. As many of the schools have one-sidedly sought a promotion rate and many of the teachers do not have high standards and cannot teach properly, this has caused the students to spend all their time memorizing the lessons they studied in the classroom and doing exercises, and this does not appeal to the interest of the students. Judging from the trend of development, along with the improvement in the quality of primary education, the contradictions in the secondary education will become increasingly more prominent. If they are not studied and solved, it will be even more difficult for the quality of secondary education to meet the need of the situation.

To change the present backward situation in junior middle school education, we must carry out work in many ways. For educational departments, the key lies in firmly and unswervingly implementing the educational policy of the party so that those who receive an education will develop morally, intellectually and physically.

Like the primary school, the junior middle school also teaches basic education. Some of the junior middle school graduates will continue their studies at the higher level, but most of them will have to take part in the actual work of various professions and trades. For many, the junior middle school is the end of their formal education. The demand for moral, intellectual and physical development provided by junior middle school education is the minimum and essential requirement. The poor quality of junior middle school education not only will affect the quality of senior middle schools and universities, but will also directly affect the quality of the contingent of workers and the level of civilization of the whole society.

For the sake of comprehensively implementing the educational policy of the party, we are of the opinion that it is very necessary at present to stress the solving of two problems. First, we must define the task of the ordinary middle schools and put the stress on catering to the needs of the broad masses of students. Second, we must correctly handle the relations between the key schools and ordinary schools. The structure of China's secondary education is not altogether reasonable. We must institute positive and careful reform in accordance with the needs of the national economy. We hope that the broad masses of educational workers, parents, students and people of various circles will express their views on the above problems and offer constructive suggestions for changing the present backward situation in junior middle school education and work together to promote the healthy development of secondary education.

#### EDUCATION MINISTRY STRESSES PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAMS

OW141756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Importance of China's pre-school education is stressed by the Ministry of Education in two draft programs published recently, one on kindergarten education and the other on training of kindergarten teachers. The programs are part of the nation-wide effort to ensure good upbringing of children. The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at a meeting early this year, called for greater attention to the healthy growth of children.

The program on kindergarten education points out that a person's intellect, morals, sentiments and sense of aesthetics are often developed between the ages of 3-6. The program analyses the physiological and mental characteristics of pre-school children and sets forth the goal of pre-school education. It lays down requirements for teaching language, simple arithmetic and other basic knowledge, ethics, sports, music and art. The children should be taught to love their country and people, to be interested in science, to respect public property and to be keen on labor. The teachers should encourage them to be friendly, honest, courageous, polite, disciplined, lively and open-minded, the program says.

However, the program points out, kindergarten should not be mixed up with school and emphasis should be put on developing children's intelligence -- observation, memory, reasoning and imagination and the ability of expressing their thoughts -- through education as well as playing.

The program also stresses cooperation between kindergartens and parents in educating children.

In order to provide the nation with a greater number of competent kindergarten teachers, the ministry issued the program on the training of kindergarten teachers. According to the program, kindergarten teachers' schools will enroll students from among female junior middle school graduates for three to four years of training. Child psychology and pedagogy are among the courses to be taught at these schools.



BEIJING PRISON WARDEN SUN INTERVIEWED BY XINHUA

OW171720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 17 Nov 81

["How Beijing Prison Works -- Interview With Prison Warden" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal Prison released more than 10,000 inmates between 1949 and 1980. Of these, three percent committed new offences. Most of the released prisoners have become good citizens. Some have become university students, technicians, model workers, or even work team leaders.

Between January and October this year, 122 inmates in the prison had their terms of imprisonment shortened and 32 others released on parole for honest confession and good behavior.

Sun Zhaoqi, 58, warden of the municipal prison since 1955, lay emphasis on "education and reform" in prison work in an interview with XINHUA today. An experienced legalist, Sun began his work in the prison in 1949 when the city was liberated.

The prison now houses 1,900 convicts. Their average age is 29, and average sentence is 5 years.

Sun Zhaoqi was of the opinion that "punishment should be combined with ideological reform, and productive labor with political re-education."

Prisoners are assigned jobs according to their age, sex, health condition and skill in the prison-run factories, which produced 6.6 million pairs of socks and 10 million pairs of plastic sandals in 1980. They work eight hours a day, six days a week.

"The prison aims to prepare the prisoners for starting a new life in the future, to earn an honest living and be useful to society," the warden said.

The prisoners spend two hours a day on political studies. They are taught discipline, moral codes and a new understanding of the aims and value of life. They edited and published some 20 wallpapers and a mimeographed broadsheet, the "Reform News," under supervision. Beginning 1979, the prison opened classes in the Chinese language and arithmetic. About 70 percent of the inmates are attending. Teachers are chosen from among prisoners with higher education. Films are shown once a week.

Sun Zhaoqi called attention to the fact that the majority of the prisoners today are young people influenced by the chaos in the ten years of the Cultural Revolution. This is different from what it was years before when the prisoners were mainly counter-revolutionaries and old gang leaders left over by the old society. "These young criminals need re-education to distinguish between the good and the evil, the beautiful and the ugly, honor and disgrace," Sun Zhaoqi said. "We spend much time in patient talks with each individual."

Speaking on humanism, Sun said, "prisoners are human beings too. We do what we can to help them solve difficulties and re-establish themselves in life." He cited the case of a prisoner named Fan who was crestfallen when his wife pressed for a divorce on hearing that he was sentenced to six years in jail. The prison officials called on his wife and urged her to have hope in the future of the family. The prisoner was deeply moved and served his sentence well. His term of imprisonment was shortened by one year and he was released on probation last year, eight months in advance.

Relatives of the prisoners are allowed to pay them regular visits every two months.

The prison has established a system to award the prisoners for their good deeds and hard work. Those who keep doing wrongs would be placed in solitary confinement for self-examination. "Beating is strictly forbidden here," said the warden. "Such things do occur sometimes and the prison guards involved would be criticized or even punished."

Set up in 1911, the old Beijing Prison run by warlords and the Kuomintang treated prisoners like beasts. After the People's Government took over the prison in 1949, it was completely transformed. Now the prison cells have been enlarged and white-washed and are well ventilated. Hygiene inspection is conducted regularly. Bath-rooms, toilets, a library, a 50-bed hospital, an open-air theater and a basketball court have been built. A special kitchen prepares food for Muslims. Flower-beds are cultivated by both the prisoners and prison officials.

#### Lectures Prisoners on Policy

OW171716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Sun Zhaoqi, warden of the Beijing Municipal prison, explained the government's policy of reform to the 1,900 inmates of the prison at a meeting here today.

Warden Sun, who came to work in the prison in 1949 when Beijing was liberated, said the policy was "reform first, production second," "combining punishment with ideological reform," and "coordinating productive labor with political education."

All prisoners have the right to appeal against legal decision and file charges in court. There should be no physical punishment, maltreatment, insult or encroachment on their legitimate property.

Inmates must fulfil obligations to abide by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, observe prison rules, take part in productive labor and political and cultural studies.

Prisoners who fulfil their obligations well and show remarkable progress in reform are to be cited and awarded, or to have the prison term shortened or be released on probation. Those who refuse to do so are to be criticised, warned, placed in confinement or even to have their terms prolonged according to law.

He criticised practices of beating, maltreatment and insults toward prisoners that occurred during the Cultural Revolution as "fascism."

He emphasized the importance of humanitarianism in prison work. "Prisoners are also human beings and should be treated so," he stressed.

#### CORPORATION TO CONTRACT FOR OIL PLATFORM DEALS

OW171315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry (C.C.S.I.) has been designated as the general contractor for China's offshore platform projects.

The Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building, which made the designation under instructions of the State Council, said the C.C.S.I. welcomes cooperation from Chinese and Foreign enterprises.

China announced on September 22 that public bidding for joint exploration and development of offshore petroleum resources by Chinese and foreign companies would start toward the end of this year or early next year at the latest. C.C.S.I. is ready to take bids for China's offshore platforms, the ministry said.

Work to be contracted for by C.C.S.I. for the platform projects will include the design of production platforms and pile driving, the production, transport, installation and testing of equipment, and the placing of orders. Some of the work will be undertaken together with related Chinese departments.

The Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building is considering the possibility of cooperating with qualified foreign companies in building offshore production platforms. Meanwhile the ministry plans to set up a number of offshore platform producing centers.

China in the past few years has produced several 40-meter jack-up drilling platforms and is currently building two for a U.S. firm. The Huangpu shipyard in Guangzhou recently accepted an order from the Wah-Chang International Group of Singapore for making a jack-up drilling platform in accordance with a U.S. patent design. The Dalian shipyard in northeast China and the Jiangnan shipyard in Shanghai are preparing to produce submersible drilling platforms.

China will publish regulations regarding Chinese and foreign joint exploration and development of offshore petroleum resources. The regulations will be developed in accordance with the policy of protecting China's industry. Priority will be given to Chinese-made equipment and instruments in such joint undertakings.

C.C.S.I. will cooperate with technologically advanced foreign companies in making bids for China's offshore platforms, according to the ministry.

#### LEADERS LAUD WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM IN TIYU BAO

OW180645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- To congratulate the Chinese national women's volleyball team on its victory, Deng Yingchao, Song Renqiong and other comrades have written articles in today's edition of TIYU BAO. In their articles they called on all trades and occupations throughout the country to learn from the spirit displayed by the women's volleyball team.

In her article entitled "All Trades and Occupations Should Learn From the Spirit Displayed by the Women's Volleyball Team," Deng Yingchao said: I am very pleased that the Chinese women's volleyball team has won the championship at the third World Cup women's volleyball tournament. The Chinese volleyballers played with determination despite the fact that their opponents were all world-ranked teams. Their victory was a result of long years of strenuous practice to improve their skills as well as a result of practicing in unity. It was also a result of their learning from the advanced experiences of other countries. I hope they will guard against arrogance and impetuosity and will continue to advance.

Deng Yingchao said the party and the state as well as the people of all nationalities throughout the country had shown much concern for the growth of the women's volleyball team and had hoped that it would reach the top of this sport and win honor for the country. The people of all nationalities throughout the country are very happy today because the Chinese women's volleyball team has realized the expectation of the whole nation. The masses of people from all trades and occupations should learn from the spirit displayed by the team, set a high goal for themselves, do their work well by working arduously and enthusiastically and strive to advance the socialist cause at a faster pace.



In his article entitled "China's Young People Should Have High Aspirations," Comrade Song Renqiong said during the competition at the World Cup volleyball tournament, the Chinese women's volleyball team fought tenaciously in unity and cooperation, remained cool-headed and resourceful when the score was temporarily against them, played unyieldingly, and with all their might successively defeated several strong teams to wrest the championship and win honor for the country. This is a victory for revolutionary will, for arduous practice to improve skills and for collectivism. We extend our congratulations to comrades of the women's volleyball team, to comrades who made this victory possible, to the coaches and to those unnamed heroes who were involved in logistics and other relevant work.

He said that the athletes of the Chinese team had displayed the aspirations that China's young people should have. All trades and occupations should follow the example of the women athletes, study and train arduously to toughen their revolutionary will, master profound professional skills and contribute to the building of a socialist civilization, materially and spiritually, by scoring outstanding achievements.

ARTICLE ON 'UNITED FRONT, NATIONAL QUESTION'

HK180638 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Li Weihai: "Preface to 'The United Front and the National Question'"]

[Text] Editor's note: Comrade Li Weihai's "The United Front and the National Question" published recently by the people's publishing house is a rare example of a good book on the united front and the national question. The preface to this book written by Comrade Li Weihai is both an evaluation of this book and a summary of his own profound understanding of the united front and national work in which he has been engaged for many years. [end editor's note]

This collected work includes most of my writings on the united front and the national question after the liberation of the whole country. With the exception of "On the New Stage and the New Tasks on the United Front of Our Country," "When the Chinese People Have Stood Up" and "Comrade Liu Shaoqi's Guidance on the United Front" which were written in 1979 and 1980, they were all written before 1963. Most of these writings had been published at that time, but a significant portion of them had not been published or had been too late for publication at that time (a few have been published recently in periodicals). In editing this collected work, all writings that have been published before remain unchanged with a few paragraphs having been deleted. With respect to writings that have not been published before, some have been rewritten, and some have been revised to a certain extent, but the basic viewpoints remain the same. Since I presided over the work of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, including the united front and national work, from 1949 to 1963, this collected work also reflects to a certain extent the history of the party's united front and national work in this period.

Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, our party's united front and national work in this period, like the entire work of the whole party, achieved great successes, but we also committed some serious errors and made efforts to correct them. This collected work reflects to a certain extent the conditions in these respects. It is particularly necessary to explain here the questions of antirightist struggle and the movement against regional nationalism. In 1957, there was indeed an antisocialist trend of thought, and an extremely small number of bourgeois rightists attacked the party and socialism furiously. Their antiparty and antisocialist middle-of-the-road elements. It was entirely necessary to criticize this trend of thought and to make a counterattack against this onslaught. This struggle clarified the cardinal question of right and wrong among the people of the whole country and stabilized the newly established socialist system.

Without launching criticism and counterattack and without winning victory in this struggle, the whole country would have been plunged into great ideological and political confusion, and it would have been impossible for us to continue our triumphant advance along the socialist path. However, following the development of the struggle, we appraised the situation of class struggle at that time in an unduly serious manner, to the extent that a large number of contradictions among the people were regarded as those between the enemy and ourselves, thus broadening the scope of the struggle. One of the reasons the antirightist struggle broadened its scope later was improper support for the so-called "free airing of views" advocated by certain people. This gradually developed into political unrest on a national scale. Consequently, a large number of people were erroneously labeled as rightists, thus harming a lot of comrades and friends by mistake, quite a few of whom were gifted intellectuals. For the minority nationalities, the antirightist struggle also included the movement against local nationalism. It should be said that among certain cadres and masses of the minority nationalities at that time, there also existed the tendency toward regional nationalism. It now seems that with regard to this tendency, education should be conducted in the nature of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves as was the case with Han chauvinist tendencies. It was inadvisable to conduct a political movement against regional nationalism. However, the situation of class struggle in this aspect was likewise appraised in an unduly serious manner at that time, and a struggle against regional nationalism was carried out inappropriately, in which the two questions of different natures, the national and class questions, were confused, and a large number of contradictions among the people were regarded as those between the enemy and ourselves. As a result, a number of minority nationality cadres were erroneously labeled local nationalist elements, thus harming many comrades and friends by mistake. As minister of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, I should assume the main responsibility for the mistakes of broadening the scope of antirightist struggle and the movement against regional nationalism. Here, I wish to make an apology and express my sympathy and solicitude to all comrades and friends who were harmed by mistakes. It now seems that in some speeches and articles of this collected work, which dealt with the antirightist struggle and the movement against regional nationalism as well as questions of class struggle related to them, some statements were not altogether suitable and some were even wrong. There are also some shortcomings and mistakes in other questions. In order to be faithful to history, no basic corrections have been made. It is hoped that the readers will take note of this, and criticisms from the readers are welcome. There are also some questions which were related to the general questions of the history of the party, and readers should take the conclusions of the CCP Central Committee on the historical questions as the standard.

In certain sections and chapters, I have raised a few new theoretical questions and presented my views on them, such as the questions of socialist nationalities, of national harmony, of fundamental transformation of the national bourgeoisie, its intellectuals and the democratic parties as well as other questions concerning the united front. The views on these questions are exploratory and superficial. It is hoped that the readers and scholars will discuss them and point out the mistakes so that they can be corrected.

Both the united front and the national question are sciences. I have had over 10 years of experience and have written a few articles. However, it cannot be said that they possess scientific forms. By dedicating this collected work to the readers, I only hope that I can make a tiny contribution to the creation and development of these two sciences.

Comrades Huang Tao, Jiang Ping and Yu Gang have rendered great assistance in editing and compiling this collected work.



GUANGMING RIBAO ON PRINCIPLE OF INDEPENDENCE

HK180726 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Lu Ding [7627 0002]: "The Principle of Independence Has the Significance of Methodology"]

[Text] After commenting on the various aspects of the content of Mao Zedong Thought, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China pointed out: "The living soul of Mao Zedong Thought permeates the stand, viewpoints and methods of the above various component parts, which include three aspects, the aspect of seeking truth from facts, the aspect of carrying out the mass line, and the aspect of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands." How should we understand that maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands is part of our stand, viewpoints and methods? I would like to say something about what I have learned in this respect.

Some people think that maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands is a principle for handling the relationships between China and foreign countries and the fundamental principle for founding our state. However, they do not think it is a methodology that can be universally applied. I believe that this viewpoint is open to discussion.

It is absolutely correct to say that maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands is the fundamental principle for handling the relationships between China and foreign countries. It will never do for such a large country with a vast territory and a large population as ours to solely rely on foreign aid instead of basing ourselves on our country and relying on the revolutionary strength in our country and the efforts of the people. It is the same with comparatively small countries. They can do well only by adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying mainly on their own efforts and bringing their own strong points into play. Therefore, it is doubtless that maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands is the fundamental principle for handling the relationships between China and foreign countries. But is this principle applicable only within these limits? If we look at Comrade Mao Zedong's works, we will know that this is not so.

During the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong and our party put forward the military strategic principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands in the guerrilla warfare in mountainous regions" and the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands" in the united front. What does this mean? It means that both politically and militarily, we must maintain our own independence and not capitulate, be dependent on the pleasure of others, or be controlled and restricted by others. It is obvious that what is meant here is not the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" in the relationships among different countries. Of course, some people will probably say that although what is meant here is not the principle in the relationships among different countries, it is still a problem within a certain range, which includes the handling of relationships with the allies concerned. In other words, this still does not explain that the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" has universal significance. It is a question of methodology.

Then, let us have a look at Comrade Mao Zedong's exposition in other articles.

In his article "The Problem of Strategy in the Chinese Revolutionary War," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that military commanders should be strategically-minded and that they should not be confused and controlled by complicated circumstances and lose their initiative. He said: "Military commanders should first be able to organize and use their own forces independently, no matter how complicated, serious and miserable the conditions are. Being forced by the enemy into a passive position is a common occurrence. The main thing is that we must be able to turn ourselves back into an active position quickly. If we cannot regain such a position, the outcome is failure."

It is very obvious that the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands is neither the principle in the relationships among different countries nor the principle in the relationships with the allies concerned, but the general principle applicable in the relationships between men and circumstances. It is also obvious that such a problem is found not only in military affairs and war but also in any aspect of our work. To have the situation well in hand and not to be controlled by the situation are the spirit and ability we should have in doing any work at any time.

From the above analysis we can see that the concept and principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" are extensively applied in Comrade Mao Zedong's works. It is one-sided and inappropriate to regard the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands as the principle merely for handling the relationships among different countries.

According to the concept and principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" applied by Comrade Mao Zedong, "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" really has the significance of a stand, viewpoint and methodology. The implication is that in any work and under any circumstances, people should believe and rely on their own strength, have self-respect and be self-confident, firm and unyielding and that they should not be controlled by others, give themselves up as hopeless and be in a state of inertia. It is for this reason that the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" is a principle that has universal significance.

Of course, "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" does not in the least mean that we should close our country to the outside world. If so, the concept of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" will be meaningless. In fact, the concept of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" manifests its significance in its relations with the external world (objects, people and so on). The principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands has universal significance because it is in compliance with the dialectical relations between internal and external causes. Materialist dialectics holds that the emergence and development of things have their internal as well as external causes. Internal causes are the basis, while external causes are the condition. External causes become operative through internal causes. The principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" has brought to light a universal truth in the practice of human beings on the basis of the dialectical relations between internal and external causes, namely: the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands" is the fundamental principle for human beings to achieve success in their endeavors.

Some people will probably ask whether a unit (a district, a system and a department are also referred to) can maintain independence and keep the initiative in its own hands. According to my view, Comrade Mao Zedong's answer to this question was in the affirmative. This question includes two aspects: one is the relationships among different units, the other is the relationship between the lower and higher levels. So far as the former is concerned, it is certain that each unit should maintain independence and keep the initiative in its own hands. With regard to the latter, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands under strategic unification."

When commenting on relations of command in his article "The Problem of Strategy in the Guerrilla War Against the Japanese Invaders," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The general principle is centralization by the higher authorities." "With regard to general matters, that is matters of a strategic nature, the lower level must report to and be instructed by the higher level," "specific actions must be based on specific conditions, and the lower level must have the right to maintain independence and keep the initiative in its own hands." "The larger the area, the more complicated the situation and the further the lower level from the higher level, the more the power to maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands should be provided for such actions, the more the local characteristics should be taken into consideration and the more the efforts to suit the requirements of the local conditions should be displayed so as to foster the ability of the lower level and the local personnel to work independently and to deal with complicated circumstances." In my opinion, this principle of Comrade Mao Zedong has universal significance. In economic construction, should the relationships between the higher and lower levels be like this?

In short, I hold that the idea of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands permeated all the scientific works and revolutionary activities of Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Mao Zedong was the initiator of the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands. He was also a glorious example in exercising the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands. We can clearly see this point from the correct instructions given to the Communist International by Comrade Mao Zedong and from a host of facts that reflect the revolutionary experiences of foreign countries. Therefore, we may say that without the principle of seeking truth from facts, carrying out the mass line, and maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, there would not have been Mao Zedong Thought. Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, seeking truth from facts and carrying out the mass line supplement each other and are closely related to each other. They are scientific methods of thinking, of work and of leadership. As three basic aspects, seeking truth from facts, carrying out the mass line and maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands constitute the stand, viewpoint and methodology of Mao Zedong Thought. This is not only in compliance with dialectical materialism and historical materialism but also has a striking Chinese style and characteristics. Therefore, it is absolutely scientific to call the combination of the three principles the living soul of Mao Zedong Thought.



XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU REEDUCATION MEETING

OW160605 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial Public Security Department held a provincial conference on reform through labor and reeducation through labor work. The conference was held in Nanjing 29 October to 5 November to sum up new experience and analyze the new situation in order to further improve reform and reeducation work.

Xu Jiatusun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and Hong Peilin, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of Jiangsu, attended and addressed the conference. They first affirmed the comparatively good achievements by the province in reform through labor and reduction through labor work.

Then they emphasized in their speeches: Reform through labor and reeducation through labor work is part of the party's great undertaking to reform the people and transform society. The party committees and governments at all levels and people in all walks of life should support and be concerned about the reform through labor and reeducation through labor work.

They demanded: The cadres doing reform through labor and reeducation through labor work should seriously implement the party's principles and policies. Most of the inmates undergoing reform through labor or reeducation through labor come from working people's families and are young. Most of them committed ordinary crimes. Therefore, the cadres should consider this new characteristic and warmly, patiently and carefully do a good job in reeducating and reforming them, just as parents treat their children who have contagious diseases, as doctors treat their patients and as teachers treat their students.

They called on the cadres and police to correctly handle the relations between strict management and ideological education, between reform through education and productive labor, and between legal punishment and revolutionary humanitarianism. They urged the cadres and police to have a correct thinking and policy, improve their work style and do still better reform work.

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU PARTIES MEETING

OW160311 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpts] By XINHUA RIBAO reporter (Wu Youfeng) and station reporter (Xiao Yinglong): Over 600 representatives of the Jiangsu provincial branches of the various democratic parties and the Jiangsu Federation of Industry and Commerce on 15 November held separate meetings to exchange their experiences in supporting the four modernizations campaign. This is the very first time that personages of these organizations have gathered to examine their achievements.

Presiding over the opening ceremonies or giving opening speeches were the following responsible persons of the Jiangsu branches of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the Jiu San Society: (Ding Yicheng), (Chen Lingzhi), Dai Anbang, Zhang Jingli, Li Zheng, Wu Yifang, (Zhang Chenghuan), (Liu Shuqing), Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu and (Wu Zhen). Their opening speeches fully confirmed the contributions made by members of these organizations to the four modernizations campaign and the promotion of the return of Taiwan to the motherland. They also urged that, under the guidance of the line set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and under the leadership of the Communist Party, members of their organizations redouble their efforts to make still greater contributions towards the four modernizations drive and the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Before the meeting, Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, talked to all the comrades attending the meeting, extending cordial regards and offering warm congratulations on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government. He said: Among the 25 members of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences who reside in Jiangsu, 18 are members of democratic parties. Many of the members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Federation of Industry and Commerce have rich experience in business management or are specialized in various fields. Of the members of the various democratic parties in our province, 970 have been rated advanced workers or model workers, accounting for 28 percent of the total number of members working on various fronts. Also, 26 percent of the former industrialists and businessmen have been rated advanced workers. Another 82 have won national or provincial awards for scientific research achievements.

Comrade Han Peixin made three suggestions which he said were also his hopes: 1) unify our thinking in accordance with the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and make new contributions to solidifying and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity; 2) continue to energetically contribute to the four modernizations campaign; and 3) make more concerted efforts to promote the early realization of the great cause of the return of Taiwan to the motherland and national reunification.

#### SONG PING ADDRESSES TRAINEES IN JIANGSU

OW180636 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] According to a report by station correspondent (Cai Shengguang), the regularization training of a contingent of the Nanjing PLA units' cadres at and above the regimental level was officially opened on 16 November, and an opening ceremony was held at the same time. The trainees consisted mainly of the units' active regimental commanders, some leading cadres at the army and division levels and cadres of professional departments of the various offices. There were 244 trainees in all. The length of training is 1 and 1/2 months. The purpose of training is to bring up a number of backbone elements that are good at grasping army cadre regularization and to find a set of methods for carrying out this regularization under the new situation in the 1980's.

As to why the regularization training should be started with regimental commanders, the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units maintains: Building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army is a difficult long-term task that requires a tremendous amount of arduous and meticulous work. The regiment is an important leader in promoting willpower among the grassroots levels and is a key link between the upper and the lower levels. If the regimental commanders are trained well, they will in turn train the company commanders well. Only by doing so can we effectively push forward army regularization.

The opening ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, the units' offices and army schools. In his speech Comrade Song Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, put forward his demands to the comrades taking part in the training. He said he hopes they will further clarify the meaning of regularization; understand the scientific implications and main contents of regularization; completely comprehend the dialectical relationship between regularization and revolution and between regularization and modernization; ideologically and theoretically strengthen their consciousness in carrying out regularization; and actually train themselves into models and guideposts in carrying out army regularization.

#### SHANGHAI RURAL INCOME ACHIEVEMENTS PRAISED

OW140802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai's rural enterprises and the increased income they have meant to peasants won praise at a recent national agricultural conference in Beijing.

Average per capita income from the rural collectives on Shanghai's outskirts was 287 yuan (RMB) in 1980, of which 152 yuan was derived from collective enterprises such as production of farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, pesticide, cement, garments, carpets and handicrafts and animal husbandry. They also process machine parts for big, state-owned factories in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city.

Rural workshops in Baoshan County north of the city proper produce 41 million sets of component parts a year for Shanghai state-owned factories producing famous brands of bicycles.

The peasants also earn a considerable part of their income from their own domestic sidelines.

The 205 rural communes and their sub-divisions outside of Shanghai have a total of 5,218 enterprises. Last year, the rural enterprises produced 2,930 million yuan in output value, 39.7 percent higher than in 1979. Output value in the first half of this year rose by another 28.2 percent.

The rural enterprises have been established with collective funds raised by the communes and their sub-divisions. State-owned factories in the city provide technical guidance. The per-hectare crop yields on these communes are among the highest in China. The area has shifted 700,000 people, or 24.7 percent, of its labor force to industrial undertakings.

#### ZHEJIANG EDUCATION FORUM HEARS TIE YING REPORT

OW091435 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 November, Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, made a report to educational cadres attending the provincial work conference on ideological and political education for schools at the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou municipality.

In his report on the political situation, Comrade Tie Ying discussed the province's excellent situation in industry and agriculture after dwelling on the current international and domestic situations. He said: After the implementation of the CCP Central Committee's document No 75 issued in 1980, the production responsibility system of linking payment to production has rapidly developed in Zhejiang Province. Over 70 percent of the province's production teams have implemented this system. The gradual establishment and perfection of the production responsibility system has greatly promoted all-round development in agricultural production. Despite the unusually serious natural disasters in the province this year, an all-round increase in agricultural production was reported with output near that of the record year 1979. The output of tea, tangerines, pigs, jute, tung oil seeds and (?tallow seeds) was more than in 1980. The total industrial output value in the first 10 months was 17.6 billion yuan, or 13.5 percent more than the same period for last year.

Comrade Tie Ying then analyzed the relations between education and economic construction and between education and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause and the building of a spiritual civilization. He elaborated on the role of education in the construction of the four modernizations. He stressed that to further promote education, the outdated notion of regarding the educational department as a department of consumption and investment in education as investment in consumption must be discarded. In a certain sense, education is a productive force and investment in education is investment in production. We must correct our views on this fundamental guiding ideology and restore the proper importance to educational work. He expressed the hope that educational comrades would simultaneously make efforts to raise the students' cultural and scientific levels and foster their communist ideals and firm conviction in socialism, the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and lofty moral values. Furthermore, he also hoped that they would attach importance to physical training to improve the students' physique and implement the party's educational polity in order to enable the students to achieve all-round moral, intellectual and physical development and to become both Red and expert.



GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR URGING PRICE STABILITY

HK120515 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The Guangdong provincial people's government recently issued a circular demanding that the departments concerned unwaveringly implement the principle of maintaining basic price stability in the markets, and take the following measures in price control:

1. Maintain stability or basic stability in the retail prices of major consumer goods and service charges that account for 60 to 70 percent of workers' basic living costs. Commodities whose prices must be kept stable are grain, including rice, flour and products made of rice and flour; edible oil, salt, sugar, pork, cotton cloth, matches, soap, kerosene, coal for domestic use, students' textbooks and newspapers. Charges that must be kept stable are those for housing, water and electricity, and posts and telecommunications. The portion of these 12 commodities that consists of rations must be kept up to the mark in quality and quantity and supplied at list prices.

The 20 commodities whose prices must be kept basically stable include legumes and bean products, milk and milk products, soy sauce, aquatic products, popular vegetables, chemical fiber fabrics, knitted goods, and Western medicines. Charges that must be kept basically stable are those for urban transport, school sundries, and cinema tickets. These prices and costs should in general not be changed, or only by a little. Where readjustments are indeed necessary, some prices should be raised and others lowered, so as to maintain general balance. Such readjustments must be approved by the provincial government.

2. Strictly control the readjustment of prices for industrial and agricultural products. Apart from certain items whose prices are extremely irrational and can be suitably readjusted, procurement prices of the main industrial and agricultural products should be kept stable for at least several years. Indiscriminate and arbitrary price hikes are prohibited. We must take the initiative to coordinate prices between our province and border areas of neighboring provinces. It is forbidden to exceed the bounds of the province's regulations and apply methods such as raising prices and premiums to crash-purchase commodities in other provinces and regions.

3. Ensure the supply of fixed-price commodities. It is strictly forbidden to divert and sell such products at high prices in the markets.

4. Vigorously straighten out the purchase and sale of agricultural and sideline products and the dealings in industrial products not covered by the plan.

5. Further strengthen price controls, and organize the departments concerned to carry out periodic inspections of market prices.

HENAN MEETING PLANS WORK FOR 1982 FIRST QUARTER

HK160320 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A 3-day provincial conference of directors of prefectural and municipal planning and economics committees concluded on 13 November. The conference made prearrangements for the province's industrial and communications production plans in the first quarter of next year. It demanded that all enterprises continue to popularize economic responsibility systems, focussing on improving economic efficiency, raise the standard of enterprise management, do a good job in industrial readjustment and technical reform, and launch a drive for everyone to economize 500 yuan a year. It is necessary to get simultaneous grasp of speed, market suitability, high quality, and production costs, catch up with and overtake advanced economic and technical indices, and strive to fulfill the 1982 production plans. Li Qingwei, Wang Bingshang and Yan Jimin, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government, attended the meeting and spoke.

The prearranged plan for total value of industrial output in Henan in 1982 shows a 5.2 percent increase over the estimated figure for this year. This will include an 8 percent increase in the light and textile industries and a 1.7 percent increase in heavy industry. The conference made specific arrangements for total value of output, production, quality and profit of major industrial products, and trial-production of new products in the first quarter of the year.

#### HENAN COMMENTATOR ON RURAL SUPPLY PROBLEMS

HK171242 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Station commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Look Into the New Rural Commercial Situation and Solve New Rural Commercial Problems"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, agricultural production in our province has developed very rapidly. In the wake of increases in peasants' income, rural purchasing power has been greatly raised. Supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels must pay attention to looking into the new situation and solve the new problems emerging, serve production and people's livelihood even better, and support national economic construction.

At present, several problems require our attention and study. First, some places and units have disregarded market arrangements during the busy season. During the busy autumn and winter seasons, they have not prepared sufficient materials and have only a small variety and limited amount of commodities. From now on, the supply and marketing cooperatives everywhere must take measures to increase commodities sources and do everything possible to increase supply. They must meet the increasing needs of the rural material and cultural life as fully as possible.

Second, there has been insufficient investigation and study, and market forecasting has not reflected the actual situation. Next year, our province will further increase the production of industrial crops, such as cotton and tobacco, and agricultural production shows a tendency to develop even more. This requires our supply and marketing departments to conduct penetrating investigation and study, do well in market forecasting, make early and good preparations and arrange sufficient materials to ensure a timely supply of materials for next year's spring farming.

Third, rural foodstuff processing trade is very weak, quantity supplied is small and quality is poor. Rural population is large and rural areas demand a large quantity of goods. The potential for developing the foodstuff industry is very good. Leading comrades of supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels must go deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, solve the new problems, break with convention, take a new road and vigorously develop the foodstuff industry.

At present, we must lay stress on arranging those foodstuffs which are urgently needed by markets, including the processing, production and supply of cakes, pickles, soy sauce, vinegar and beverages. We must solve the problem concerning the supply of fuels. We must make preparations in advance for the supply of foodstuffs for this year's spring festival. We must strive for a relatively big increase in the supply of foodstuffs.

#### HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FINANCIAL INSPECTION

HK140602 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Hubei provincial people's government has recently issued a circular on its decision to carry out an immediate financial discipline inspection throughout the province.

The circular points out that, at present, most of the localities and units are strictly observing financial discipline, but in some localities and units there are relatively grave violations of financial discipline. In order to enforce financial discipline, rectify party work style and ensure the fulfillment of this year's financial targets, the provincial people's government has decided to immediately carry out a province-wide financial discipline inspection.

The circular calls on all the localities and units to organize manpower to inspect all the enterprises under their control. The inspection must be completed by the end of the year. The inspection should be centered on state-owned industrial, service and administrative enterprises. In principle, other enterprises should also be inspected. Generally speaking, the inspection should be restricted to problems that have occurred since the beginning of this year. The criteria for the inspection should be the current financial systems and regulations promulgated by the central and provincial authorities. All problems found in the inspection should be seriously handled according to regulations. The people responsible for violations of financial discipline should be criticized and educated or should receive disciplinary punishment according to the nature of their cases. Those cases that seriously violate the laws and regulations should be handed over to the judicial departments for investigation and punishment.

The circular says that the provincial government has decided to set up a leading group for financial discipline inspection which will be headed by Comrade Han Ningfu. It calls on all the principal leading comrades to personally take charge of this work, to regard it as a major task and to ensure doing a good job and achieving good results in the inspection.

#### HUNAN PLA SQUADRON STUDIES MAO'S WORKS

HK121333 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The Shiyuan Squadron of the PLA 3d Artillery School has further raised its understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and that of Mao Zedong Thought through studying the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The squadron members combined their study of Comrade Mao Zedong's works with study of the party's current policies, with their ideological reform and the nurturing of their work style and have thus promoted their military and political training. At present, all the groups in the squadron have drawn up study plans, fixed times for study and have centered their studies on Comrade Mao Zedong's "Serve the People," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "Combat Liberalism," "On Contradictions," "On Practice" and other works in the manner of linking the study with their ideological conditions.

In relaying and studying the spirit of the CCP Central Committee's conference on the ideological front, the party branches of all the squadrons have organized the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Combat Liberalism" and other works, examined the influence of the trend of bourgeois liberalization on themselves and strengthened their sense of responsibility to the party and the collective. As a result, the relationships between the commanders and the fighters have become closer and more inseparable and class and training discipline, the squadron's discipline, appearance and bearing have all improved.

#### BRIEFS

HUBEI GOVERNOR'S SPEECH -- At the provincial conference of administrative commissioners and mayors, Hubei Provincial Governor Han Ningfu said on the morning of 21 October that as peasants' income has increased and rural purchasing power has been raised, a large number of industrial products are needed. He went on to say that we must fully understand this situation, take effective measures to vigorously increase production of marketable commodities and supply industrial products to rural areas to meet peasants' needs. Leaders at all levels must attach importance to this work. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 81 HK]



CHI BIQING DISCUSSES GUIZHOU RURAL PRODUCTION

OW131840 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0101 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Guiyang, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- At a recent provincial conference on organizational work, First Secretary Chi Biqing of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee said Guizhou was hit by a serious drought this year, but three breakthroughs were made in its rural areas: 1) although grain output dropped, total agricultural income increased; 2) agricultural production was affected by the drought, but next year's industrial production would not be affected by it; and 3) the acreage sown to industrial crops in the autumn increased, which laid a foundation for a good harvest next year. Chi Biqing further pointed out: This year Guizhou was hit by drought and other serious natural disasters seldom seen in the past 60 years. However, the situation in the rural areas is still very gratifying, which is particularly noticeable in three aspects:

1. The province's grain output is estimated to be 2 billion jin less this year than last. However, the province's total agricultural income will not decrease but may increase by 4 to 5 percent as investigations and briefing by various localities have shown. Per capita income for the peasants has also increased as compared with that of last year, and a large number of peasant households have gained a larger income than the average. An investigation of six counties shows that peasant households with per capita income of more than 300 yuan account for about 5 percent of the counties' total. Grain output in Kaiyang County, which was hit very hard by natural disasters, is estimated to have dropped about 30 percent, but the county's total agricultural income may still increase by more than 10 percent. In Dafang County, another stricken area, more than 8,900 peasant households which account for 16 percent of the county's total have made more than 1,000 yuan each this year by selling cured tobacco alone. This was inconceivable in the past. The "old rule" was that when grain output dropped because of natural disasters, agricultural income and peasants' income would also decrease. But this "old rule" has been broken this year.

2. In the past, once agricultural production dropped because of natural disasters, industrial production using agricultural produce as raw materials would be affected. This year's grain output decreased due to natural disasters, but the output of other agricultural and sideline products increased. As of now, for example, more than 1.4 million dan of cured tobacco have been purchased. It is estimated that 1.7 million to 1.8 million dan of cured tobacco will be purchased this year, a more than 60 percent increase over last year. The number of pigs and the output of edible fungi and forest products have also considerably increased. Rapeseed output has even doubled. The development of a diversified economy has ensured the supply of raw materials for industry this year and next. This is a breakthrough.

3. After being hit by a natural disaster in the past, the acreage sown to grain crops would be considerably increased and that sown to industrial crops would be decreased accordingly. But the results of this year's autumn sowing show that the acreage sown to industrial crops has considerably increased while expanding the acreage sown to grain crops. As of the end of October, the acreage sown to grain crops to be harvested next summer had expanded by 42 percent as compared with the same period last year and the acreage sown to rape had increased 51 percent. In Sinan County, which was hit hardest by natural disasters, the acreage sown to rape has also increased 14 percent as compared with last year. This shows that peasants still live a stable life after a serious natural disaster and that the idea of getting rich by developing a diversified economy has stuck in the minds of the people.

How has it been possible to make these three "breakthroughs?" Chi Biqing said the reason is simply that the provincial party and party organizations at various levels have more conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's principles and policies on agriculture, have corrected the left-deviationist mistakes long existing in the guidelines for agriculture and have generally practiced the production responsibility system of contracting for farm work on a household basis. As a result, peasant's enthusiasm for production has continuously run high. At the same time, the readjustment of the agricultural structure has also brought tangible material benefits to the broad masses of peasants. He said that bigger breakthroughs will be made in Guizhou next year as long as we continue our work this way.

#### Discusses Peasants' Income

OW131401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Guiyang, November 13 (XINHUA) -- A fair income rise is expected for peasants of Guizhou Province even though the province this year suffered the worst drought in 60 years, according to Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial Communist Party Committee.

The province's total output of grain is expected to be one million tons less than last year. But the income from the agricultural sector as a whole, he said, will be four or five percent more. Individual income of peasants is expected to rise correspondingly, he added. Chi Biqing attributed this to the current policy which encourages a diversified rural economy to increase the income of the peasants.

Guizhou's total output of flue-cured tobacco this year is estimated at anywhere between 85,000 and 90,000 tons, about 60 percent more than last year's. There are increases in the total number of pigs sold by peasants to the state and the output of edible fungus and forest products. The output of rapeseed also multiplied.

This autumn the hectareage sown to both grain and industrial crops increased. By the end of last month, the hectareage of summer grain crops was extended by 42 percent and rapeseed by 51 percent, compared with the same 1980 period.

Life of Guizhou peasants is stable, Chi Biqing said. Industrial production of 1982 will not be affected, he predicted, since supply of industrial materials is ensured.

#### SICHUAN CHANGES RULES ON RANKING PUPILS

HK161102 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] To change, as quickly as possible, the situation of dividing the pupils of the middle and primary schools in our province into advanced and remedial classes, the provincial education department issued its views on 10 November on no longer dividing the pupils of ordinary middle and primary schools into advanced and remedial classes. The views were:

1. The pupils of primary and junior middle schools should no longer be divided into advanced and remedial classes. In light of the situation, effective measures should be taken to abolish advanced and remedial classes which have been established. Beginning with next year's autumn enrollment, no senior middle schools will divide their pupils into advanced and remedial classes. Those which now have advanced and remedial classes must, where conditions permit, quickly and properly conduct readjustment. When there are difficulties in readjustment, it is essential to strengthen leadership, take effective measures and strive to enhance the quality of education of all classes.

2. Education and administrative departments at all levels and leading cadres of middle and primary schools must seriously study educational science, sum up their experiences and lessons, further understand the guiding principle on education and implement the party's principle on education in an all-round way. They must cater to the needs of all pupils, act in accordance with regulations on education and strive to enhance the quality of education so that all pupils can develop morally, intellectually and physically.

3. In accordance with the principle on teaching pupils in accordance with their aptitude, we must, in education, persist in catering to the great majority of pupils and give consideration to the pupils who progress both quickly and slowly. Proceeding from realities, we must institute varied and effective methods so that pupils can develop and progress in an all-round way.

4. We must do well in arranging teachers for all classes and all subjects. We must strengthen the work of grouping of classes, the work of grouping of teachers according to subject matter and grouping of those who prepare lesson plans.

It is hoped that the education and administrative departments of all places will immediately pass on the above-mentioned views to the schools. They must organize cadres and teachers to study and discuss them, do ideological work well, sum up experiences and lessons and look into ways to implement them. They must strengthen supervision and inspection and seriously and properly do this work well.

#### Commentary on Changes

HK161354 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Short station commentary: "It Is Good To Abolish the Advanced and Remedial Classes"]

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Education Department has decided not to divide the pupils of all middle and primary schools throughout the province into advanced and remedial classes any longer. The views on this change are good and timely, and are welcomed by the pupils and their parents.

Due to the serious sabotage of educational work by Lin Biao and the gang of four in the past, the educational order of schools was chaotic, the quality of education dropped and the levels of pupils greatly differed. This created great difficulties in education. Under such circumstances, many middle and primary schools in our province took the special measures of dividing pupils into advanced and remedial classes in accordance with their levels. This played an important part in restoring educational order and enhancing the quality of education. However, by turning chaos into good order, readjusting and consolidating over the past few years, the educational order of middle and primary schools has been gradually restored. All schools have implemented the new plan for education. In the program for education, the teaching materials which have been compiled in a unified way throughout the country have been used. The quality of education has been gradually improved and the levels of the pupils have been gradually brought to uniform levels.

If the middle and primary schools where basic education is carried out and scientific and cultural knowledge is dispensed continue now to divide their pupils into the advanced and remedial classes, it will be disadvantageous to meeting the needs of all the pupils, to implementing the principle on the all-round development of moral and intellectual education and physical culture, and to promoting the healthy growth of pupils. It is not beneficial to inspiring the enthusiasm of the teachers and pupils in teaching and learning. At the same time, it is also not beneficial to correcting the tendency of one-sidedly stressing on the rate of going to schools of higher levels.

The provincial education department has now made the decision of ending the dividing up pupils in the middle and primary schools throughout the province into advanced remedial classes, which will play an active part in implementing the party's principle on education in an all-round way, inspire the enthusiasm of the teachers and pupils and train persons of ability for the four modernizations. It is hoped that the education and administrative departments of all places will, in accordance with the requirements of the provincial education department, do ideological work well, look into the measures to implement the decision and do this work well.



BEIJING'S YE LIN SPEAKS ON ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

OW150127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- Ye Lin, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, said in a speech today: The orientation of the democratic management of enterprises should be one of developing the national economy and establishing the socialist spiritual civilization. This is the fundamental task of the working class at present and hereafter. Ye Lin pointed out: The biggest existing problem in our economic work is poor economic results. In the industrial sector this is shown by poor quality products, high material and energy consumption and high production costs. Many products, particularly consumer goods that the people urgently need, are far from satisfying market demand. In order to improve the situation we must enhance economic results.

Ye Lin emphasized: We should regard the establishment of socialist material and spiritual civilization as an important part of the democratic management of enterprises. The workers in Beijing should set an example for the whole country in social practices, morality, public order, environmental sanitation and landscaping. Party organizations at all levels and CCP members of the enterprises should set an example for the whole country in fostering the work style of serving the people wholeheartedly.

In order to enhance economic results and establish socialist spiritual civilization, we must take the following four measures:

1. We must constantly enhance our understanding of the system of workers congresses, seriously implement it under the leadership of the party committee, sincerely rely on the workers and turn the workers into the masters of enterprises.
2. We must strengthen and improve party leadership in enterprises by doing ideological and political work well in two respects: On the one hand, we must support the workers in being the masters; on the other hand, we must educate the workers on democratic centralism.
3. Under the leadership of the party committee we must resolutely establish and improve the system of workers congresses step by step and make efforts to improve the quality of democratic management.
4. We must strengthen the trade unions and truly turn them into energetic assistants to the party and bridges between the party committee and the workers. We must bring the role of the trade union as a working organ of the workers congress fully into play.

Ye Lin made the above-mentioned proposals in his summary speech delivered at Beijing municipal meeting on exchanging experience in the democratic management of enterprises. Sixteen enterprises in Beijing introduced their experience in democratic management at the meeting.

## Beijing Management Noted

OW151243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Workers congresses have been set up in 84 percent of Beijing's factories and transport enterprises as part of the country's effort to establish and promote the system of democracy enterprise management, according to the Beijing Trade Union Council.

The national provisional regulations for workers congresses issued in July this year give the congresses the right to discuss and decide on important questions of production, management and distribution, and supervise over factory leadership. Reports show that in Beijing some 33 percent of these congresses are functioning satisfactorily. Fifty-two percent have begun to exercise their functions but their initiatives have not been brought into full play. The remaining 15 percent are ineffective.

A municipal conference has been held to review the progress of workers congresses and experiments on election of factory directors by workers vote. Speaking at its closing meeting yesterday, Ye Lin, secretary of the municipal party committee, demanded that "resolute measures" be taken to establish the workers congress system in a planned way. The system is indispensable for improving management, he said. "The workers congress should live up to its name," he said. The enterprises should place full reliance on the workers and give them the power of decisionmaking, he added.

Plans have been mapped out to set up workers congresses in all enterprises in Beijing's industry, transport and communications, city construction, agriculture and forestry by the end of 1982. In the city's commercial and trading enterprises, the percentage is planned to rise from the present less than 30 per cent to 70 percent.

So far, Beijing factories have elected 62 directors by vote. Another 100 factories are preparing for elections next year.

#### MILITIA WORK PROMOTED IN HEBEI MILITARY DISTRICT

HK111499 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Having devoted their major efforts to building the people's armed forces and promoting militia work, the provincial military district leaders have scored outstanding results in both areas. Recently, the PLA General Staff headquarters and the general political department and the leading organs of the Beijing PLA units circulated a notice of praise for their achievements.

In building the people's armed forces and promoting militia work, the Hebei Provincial Military District leaders had carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the war years. In the first 6 months of this year, 16 military district leading comrades went down to the lower levels for a total of some 600 man-days. They investigated the military subdistricts directly under their leadership and the people's armed forces of 41 counties and municipalities, talked to more than 300 cadres of army groups and conducted more than 50 forums of various types. At the beginning of this year, Political Commissar Fei Guozhu inspected the situation of the building of the people's armed forces in Baoding Military Subdistrict. He often worked till midnight. Wherever he stopped, he insisted on staying with the people's armed forces and eating with the cadres and soldiers.

Political Commissar (Dong Lifang) went to seven communes and eight brigades in Xingtai Prefecture to help solve questions such as redundant militia training programs and unreasonable salaries. While grasping militia work, the provincial military district leading comrades have attached importance to studying the new situations and solving the new questions. After making a thorough investigation at the grassroots level, Deputy Political Commissar (Fu Yingjie) discovered that some cadres of the people's armed forces had the idea that it was unnecessary to carry out political education for the militia after the economic policy in the rural areas was changed. To help these comrades have a better understanding of the actual situation, Deputy Political Commissar (Fu Yingjie) led the cadres of the CCP organs to the militia barracks of Qinghuitou brigade in Sun County and that of Zhenkou commune in Kucheng County. They summed up and popularized their experiences of advocating political education and setting up assistance centers. By so doing, they promoted political education throughout the district.

Since the beginning of this year, in light of the new condition and new questions of militia work in the new situation, the provincial military district CCP committee summed up and popularized the experiences of 10 models including the four-graded responsibility system for the promotion of political education practiced in Chengdu Military Subdistrict and the establishment of assistance centers for the promotion of political education practiced in Hengshui Military Subdistrict as well as the readjustments carried out in the militia organizations by the people's armed forces in Nongyao and Xiangtang Counties. By so doing, they have promoted militia work.

To train a cadre rank which is capable of militia work, the provincial military district leaders have put great emphasis on doing a good job of passing on experience, providing help and setting themselves as examples. Once, the provincial military district carried out a tactical maneuver in a certain mountainous area. At that time, the political commissar of the military district, (Zeng Mei), suffered from joint hyperplasia and quitted in his right foot and was receiving treatment in the hospital. However, he disregarded the advice of the medical personnel and went to the scene of the maneuver. Enduring the pain in his foot, he inspected the terrain at the scene and watched the performance carefully. In light of the maneuver, he talked about military tactics and studied the ways in which the militia can play an even more important role in any future war of resistance against aggression. Furthermore, he explained the essentials of military training and corrected their movements. All participants learned a great deal from him. Under the guidance of the leading comrades of the provincial military district, the leading comrades of the military subdistrict and the people's armed forces have all gone down to the grassroots and grasped militia work in a practical manner. Therefore, an unprecedentedly excellent situation exists in militia work throughout the province.

HEBEI RIBAO CALLS FOR ENDING 'EXTRA WELFARE'

HK171030 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Xie Xixiu [6200 0823 0208]: "The Sinister Wind of Extra 'Welfare' Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] The year is drawing to a close and some of the units are undoubtedly thinking of giving a bit more "welfare" to the workers. The amazing variety of items included and the extent and amount involved are indeed absolutely terrifying. If you do not believe this, please take a look at the facts:

1. They invent all sorts of excuses for the indiscriminate issuance of bonuses. Such awards as hardship bonuses, end of the year bonuses, individual bonuses, seasonal bonuses, overproduction bonuses and quality bonuses have greatly exceeded the criterion set by the state.
2. They dispose of quality goods as inferior goods at a discount. Some units have disposed of, as rejects, the goods produced under the state plan at prices well below the market price, and some at even below cost.
3. They appropriate public property under the pretext of testing. They take away radios, TV sets, clothing, cakes and candies for testing.
4. They use the pretext of cooperation for actually sharing the loot. In the name of cooperation, some of the units have sent their own products in exchange for planned commodities, urgently needed by the state, and divided such commodities among themselves.
5. They use the pretext of keeping warm to distribute winter garments.
6. They use the excuse of raising standards to increase subsidies (allowances).
7. They use the excuse of helping the poor to sell goods on credit. For example, some units have used the excuse of "showing consideration for families with material difficulties" to sell general merchandise, cloth, knitwear and sewing machines to individuals on credit.
8. They evade the payment of taxes in order to distribute money among the workers.
9. They hide profits by consuming and dividing everything.



10. They privately divide up unreported income. For example, some commercial, pricing, urban construction, public utility, transportation and public security departments have distributed among their workers funds obtained from compensation and fines.

Such cases are all too numerous. This kind of tendency merits close attention.

There are numerous reasons for the unhealthy tendency of extra "welfare." These include weakness and laxity in the leading bodies. They are afraid to firmly uphold the principles of the party and cannot withstand the lashing of the sinister wind. Also included are the inability to take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and the corruption of departmentalism and the narrow-minded production mentality. Other causes include the anxiety of the leading members to hold on to their "office," and their attempts to keep on good terms with the masses by giving them small favors and benefits such as "extra" welfare. By doing so, they have damaged both the style of the party in its internal and external relations and the social atmosphere, encouraged workers "to look to money" and opened the floodgate of individualism, thus hindering the four modernizations.

Are we against welfare for the workers? No. As everybody knows, many units have made new achievements since the implementation of the line, policies and principles of the party after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In order to show concern for and improve the life of the broad masses of workers, it is necessary to support some legitimate welfare efforts. However, we must also bear in mind that our country is still quite poor and that our economic life is still not very affluent. Public ownership is the basic feature of our socialist country and we are implementing the principle of to each according to his work. We must take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. If we do not take into consideration the interests of the state and the collective and if we ignore the plans, policies, decrees, rules and regulations of the state, seek only individual interests, illegally divide up state products, appropriate public property by illegal means and benefit ourselves at public expense, this will seriously affect the use of raw materials and the fulfilling of production targets of the state, create unfavorable conditions for the normal conduct of commerce and result in the misappropriation of state financial income. In fact, this is the method of killing the hen for the eggs, and we must resolutely put a stop to this practice.

Some of the comrades think that giving extra "welfare" to the workers will arouse their enthusiasm. This kind of thinking is also one-sided. We are of the opinion that it is necessary to give the workers some appropriate welfare, but this must be carried out in accordance with the policies and principles of the party. We must take the correct road and we must never take the incorrect road. In the situation of not having sufficient conditions to give extra welfare, we must properly carry out ideological and political work, make a success of management and administration, increase production and create conditions for improving the cultural and material life of the workers. However, in the situation of not having increased social wealth and also not having actively created conditions for it, we cannot invent all sorts of excuses or use unscrupulous means to give improper extra "welfare" at the expense of the state.

We must put a stop to the sinister wind of "extra" welfare. First, leading members at various levels must set the pace and educate the broad masses of workers to strictly implement the policies and principles as well as the financial and economic system of the state. Second, they must strengthen ideological and political work, adopt an overall point of view, link immediate interests with long-term interests and take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Prior to handing out welfare, they must look around and take into consideration what the others are doing. At the same time, in implementing the principle of to each according to his work, all units and departments must advocate both the communist attitude towards labor and the spirit of Lei Feng, educate the workers to work hard, give play to the fine tradition and style of the party and strive to build China into a socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

SHAANXI RIBAO ANALYZES DEFENSE INDUSTRY OUTPUT

HK170634 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Zhang Jiangong [1728 1696 0501]: "A Brief Look at Production of Civilian Goods in Defense Industry Enterprises"]

[Text] According to the demands of basic socialist economic law, our enterprises should aim at meeting to the maximum degree the ever increasing material and cultural needs of the masses of the people. Defense industry enterprises are chiefly aimed at meeting the needs of the troops. However, the needs of the troops are subject to the laws of war and peace. It is impossible for production in defense industry enterprises to be always stable and for production capacity to be always fully utilized. In this sense, the policy of "combining military goods with civilian ones, combining war with peace, putting military goods first and supporting military goods with civilian ones" formulated by the CCP Central Committee entirely accords with the demands of objective law.

The shift of defense industry enterprises from the unitary structure of military goods to the combination of military and civilian goods inevitably brings with it a lot of new problems. In the past, defense industry enterprises were regulated by unitary plans, and the plans transmitted to the lower level by the state were mandatory. Defense industry enterprises had to fulfill state plans according to fixed varieties, quality, quantities and time limits. In the combined production of military and civilian goods, the state usually does not provide for the production of civilian goods in defense industry enterprises. Sometimes the state sets tasks for the production of certain standard products, but these tasks are only set as guidelines. At the same time, owing to the function of the law of value, it is impossible for the state to be the exclusive purchaser of all the goods produced by defense industry enterprises, as is the case with military goods. Since they are civilian goods, they should be tested in the markets. It is understandable that a few comrades from defense industry enterprises are still not quite accustomed to this change. In the past, some comrades were accustomed to regarding only the state plan as necessary, and this was undoubtedly correct. However, it is not quite sufficient today to have our eyes only on the plan transmitted from the higher authorities. It is necessary, while conscientiously carrying out the plan and tasks transmitted from the higher authorities, to study market needs in order to make up for the deficiencies in the plan and tasks. Practical conditions show that a large number of defense industry enterprises have gradually produced their own set of civilian goods by taking market needs into consideration. Some defense industry enterprises have not only strengthened their production capacity but also filled in certain product gaps for the state and produced many famous product brands. This shows that there is plenty of scope for us to develop our ability to the full by studying market needs.

How to organize the production of civilian goods in defense industry well is likewise a new subject that should be studied conscientiously. The production of military goods has the features of being mandatory in plan, procedural in production and allocated by the state with regard to sales. Generally speaking, the rules and regulations and technological procedures are comparatively sound, and the product quality and work efficiency are generally guaranteed. The features of civilian products, however, are governed by quick market changes and competition, which calls for fast production speed, high quality and cheap price. This being the case, it is impossible to adjust to the demands of the new situation by indiscriminately copying the series of management methods used in the production of military goods. For example, some civilian goods can be produced by certain workshops independently, but others need the coordination and cooperation of several workshops. If, in disregard of this condition, the factory blindly studies the task and assigns it to lower levels in accordance with the procedure used in the production of military goods, this will result in missed opportunities and lost sales. Therefore, the production of civilian goods should be organized in a lively and varied manner.

In regard to a product which is difficult to produce, has a long production cycle involving complicated technological processes, and needs the cooperation of various workshops in the factory for its production, it is acceptable to assign the task from one level down to another and implement it level by level in accordance with the methods used in the production of military goods. With respect to some products which do not need the efforts of the entire factory but need complicated technology and gave strict specifications, and which are needed urgently in the market, it is acceptable to set up a special body to concentrate forces from the various fields, such as planning, production, technology, supply, finance, sales and service, with each being responsible for its part, in order to ensure the normal production of these products. With respect to civilian goods which the various workshops can produce independently, their production can be assigned to certain workshops on the basis of defining their scope of responsibility, rewards and penalties. In brief, it is necessary to adopt various methods of management according to the features of the products.

If a shift in product structure is the internal factor that prompts changes in the management and administration of defense industry enterprises, then market competition is the external factor that impels defense industry enterprises to improve their management and administration. At present, competition exists between civilian products made by defense industry enterprises and those made by civilian enterprises and between civilian products made by the various defense industry enterprises themselves. This is a very good thing and should be supported vigorously, for it can impel us to raise the quality of our products and improve management and administration further. Competition is fully reflected in quality, price, speed and service and integrated in the entire process of supply, production and sale of civilian goods. Therefore, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of civilian goods, it is necessary to devote a lot of time and energy to scientific management and to strive to achieve high quality and cheap prices. In order to be competitive, an enterprise should strive to make the price of its product lower than the average, given the same quality. Therefore, the fixing of prices for civilian goods cannot be copied indiscriminately from that for military goods. A few defense industry enterprises have now changed their original method of directly relating profit to actual cost, which was extremely irrational because of the direct ratio between profit and cost. The higher the cost, the greater the profit, and vice versa. To lower the cost should naturally be a good thing, but calculating prices according to this method will reduce profits instead. The reasons for this method of calculation are many, but they have much to do with the fact that military products do not have any competition. If it is different with civilian products, which have to be tested in market competition. If we rigidly adhere to the original calculation method of relating profit to cost, we shall not be able to compete with others. At the same time, it should also be noticed that, owing to the fact that defense industry enterprises have large operations and have more advanced equipment than civilian enterprises, the utilization ratio of equipment is low when the military production tasks are few but the depreciation charge is not reduced. This will undoubtedly increase the cost and present a very unfavorable condition for defense industry enterprises to be competitive. It is for this reason that, when producing civilian goods, defense industry enterprises should pay attention to the improvement of management and administration, give play to the superiority of the enterprises, and achieve excellent quality, high productivity, and low consumption so that the prices of their products are lower than those of civilian industry enterprises, while the quality, designs, varieties and service quality are higher than those of civilian enterprises. Only in this way will it be possible to find a good market for civilian products and gain an advantageous competitive position.



SHAANXI ISSUES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RESOLUTION

HK140228 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts of resolution of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and people's government on developing production of consumer industrial products]

[Summary] The resolution consists of 12 points:

1. "It is necessary to correctly understand the production situation of industrial consumer products. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, textile and light industrial production has been developing at an average rate of 10.79 percent and the total output value in 1980 was 5.175 billion yuan." Production of durable industrial products for daily use has been promoted. However, we must note that our province still has not greatly developed textile and light industrial production in comparison with the national situation. For instance, in the first half of the year, the country's total textile and light industrial output increased by 11.6 percent but our province's total output only increased by 7.6 percent. Thus, it is necessary at present to attach importance to textile and industrial production in order to raise the people's standard of living.
2. It is necessary to grasp the right opportunity to promote production of key products. We must concentrate all forces to tap the potential of enterprises and promote 15 kinds of key products. The 15 kinds of key products include textile products, sewing machines, watches, bicycles, radios, washing machines, and so on. We must vigorously promote production of these products in order to increase financial revenue.
3. It is necessary to attach primary significance to quality and variety. All economic departments and enterprises must improve the quality of products and produce famous brand products. At the same time, they must also strive to reduce production costs and produce more marketable goods which are well-made and inexpensive.
4. It is necessary to push forward jointventures and cooperation centering on key products. In the course of readjustment, it is necessary to put an end to the structure of being "large and comprehensive" or "small and comprehensive," break the bonds of ownership systems of departments and districts, and guide enterprises in launching extensive coordination among specialized departments.
5. Heavy industry must better serve production of consumer products. All sectors and trades must assist development of textile and light industrial production. The machinery trade must rapidly readjust the production orientation to serve production of consumer products. The national defense industry should also develop production of consumer products for daily use by the masses, in addition to fulfilling production quotas of military products.
6. We must go all out to develop enterprises under collective ownership in the urban areas. Developing a collective ownership economy in the urban areas is one of the party's major policies, and the fundamental intention of this policy is to assist and encourage, and not restrict, the establishment of a collective ownership economy. We must adopt a series of efficient and active measures to enable the enterprises under collective ownership in the rural areas to flourish.
7. We must promote circulation of commodities and do a good job of supply, production and sale.
8. It is necessary to fix prices of raw materials in order to stabilize commodity prices, and to do a good job of taxation.

9. "We must actively push forward various forms of economic responsibility systems. Experience in the past 2 years shows that the implementation of the economic responsibility systems is an efficient method for strengthening the management of enterprises, overcoming egalitarianism, arousing the workers' enthusiasm and improving economic results. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership and pay attention to studying the new situation and solving new problems." We must proceed from the actual conditions in implementing the economic responsibility systems. At the same time, it is also necessary to link promotion of ideological and political work and improvement of enterprise management with pushing forward the economic responsibility systems. We must educate the workers to realize the correct relationship between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. We must be meticulous and impartial in distributing bonuses.
10. It is necessary to learn from progressive models and attach importance to training talented individuals. Competition among products, in the final analysis, is a competition of techniques and talents. Insufficient advanced technology and underutilization of talents account for the backward production in Shaanxi Province. In order to learn from progressive examples and models, it is necessary to start with attaching importance to technology and training capable persons.
11. We must practically grasp rectification of enterprises. We must be bold in promoting young and capable persons to leadership posts and in improving the economic effect by means of improving business management. It is necessary to strengthen democratic management of enterprises and gradually establish and perfect the workers congresses system.
12. We must strengthen leadership, enhance vigor and do a good job of implementing policies. Departments concerned at the provincial level must set up work responsibility systems and strengthen leadership in all departments and trades. It is necessary to solve all problems in order to ensure further development of the production of industrial consumer products.

#### XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO VISITS VETERAN RED ARMYMEN

HK040316 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Summary] On 1 November 1981, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, visited veteran Red armymen and cadres who were recuperating temporarily at the regional sanatorium for veteran cadres, and listened to their opinions. He expressed the hope that they will, as always, concern themselves with the modernization drive of socialist Xinjiang, and continue to do what they can for the people of all nationalities in the struggle to defend and build the border area. When Comrade Wang Enmao arrived at the sanatorium for veteran cadres, some veteran Red armymen and cadres recuperating there happily gathered in the meeting room and had a cordial conversation with Comrade Wang Enmao.

Comrade Wang Enmao also went personally to the homes of some veteran comrades who were ill at home, and listened to their opinions. Comrade Wang Enmao said that they have been united with and have worked and struggled with the people of all nationalities, and have made contributions in the land reform, the cooperative movement as well as in the socialist construction in the later period. Comrade Wang Enmao hoped that, while recuperating, they will strive to carry out conscientiously the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, maintain and develop the fine tradition of the party, educate their children well and, with their exemplary deeds, influence and promote unity in various fields, especially national unity, so that the work and construction in our region can achieve better successes. Comrade Wang Enmao expressed the hope that the departments concerned will arrange the livelihood of veteran Red armymen and cadres in a good and meticulous manner, so that they can have a good environment for recuperation, and spend their later years happily.

TAIWAN HOLDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS 13 NOV

OW141419 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Taipei, 14 Nov (CNA) -- Peace and order prevailed in the nationwide local government elections held Saturday, clearly demonstrating the maturity and rationality of the voters as well as the candidates. As soon as the voting booths opened at 8 a.m. enthusiastic electors started queuing to cast their ballots, and when the polls closed at 5 p.m. many voters were still seen around the booths. The counting of ballots started smoothly immediately after 5 p.m., with many political enthusiasts gathering around various voting stations of the nation to watch the calculation. Initial calculation indicated that about 7 million electors went to the polls out of some 10 million voters around the nation. By early Sunday morning, absolute majority of votes had been counted, with only the results of some remote areas still unknown.

## Voting Results

OW161437 Taipei CNA in English 1410 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Taipei, 16 Nov (CNA) -- Provincial assemblymen, city council members, mayors and county chiefs, elected last Saturday, have an average age of 43.25 years, the central election committee reported. According to the central election committee, a total of 7,263,820 voters turned out in the provincial assembly, and Taipei and Kaohsiung City Councils elections, while another 5,860,222 cast their ballots in the elections for mayors and county chiefs. (Citizens of Taipei and Kaohsiung cities only elect their council members. As special municipalities, both Taipei and Kaohsiung have appointee mayors.) Voter turnout was 71.94 percent for the provincial assembly, 67.89 percent for the Taipei City Council, and 76.74 percent for the Kaohsiung City Council. The turnout in the elections for mayors and county chiefs was 71.94 percent. The average for all four elections was 71.82 percent.

Provincial assemblymen-elect, and city councilmen-elect in Taipei and Kaohsiung have an average age of 42.98 years (it was 44.98 years when the last elections were held in 1977). Mayors- and county chiefs-elect average at 45.68 years in their age (45.9 years in 1977). The average age for all those elected is 43.25 years (45.1 years in 1977). Education-wise, 2 hold doctorates; 6 master's degrees; 87, bachelor's degrees; 73, high school diplomas; one, junior high school diplomas; and one holds senior civil examination certificate, equivalent to a bachelor's degree among the provincial assemblymen- and city councilmen-elect.

Of the 19 mayors- and county chiefs-elect, three hold master's degrees; 14 bachelor's degrees; one, high school diplomas; and one, senior civil examination certificate.

Of the 77 provincial assembly seats, 59 are Kuomintang members, and 18 independents.

In the Taipei City Council, the Kuomintang has 38 members, and 13 independents. In the Kaohsiung City Council, the Kuomintang has 32 members, and the independents 10. In the battle for the offices of 16 magistrates and 3 mayors, the Kuomintang captured 15. The Counties of Pingtung, Changhua and Ilan were lost to independents. In Tainan city, the incumbent mayor, also an independent, won his re-election.

Sex-wise, males number 147 and females 23 in the provincial assembly and two city councils. All mayors- and county chiefs-elect are men.



WEN WEI PO DISCUSSES SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK180612 Hong Kong WENWEI PO in Chinese 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan and Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Recently, some American papers have repeatedly voiced support for the sale of arms to Taiwan. An article carried in the WALL STREET JOURNAL said that "to supply Taiwan with the arms it needs is in conformity with the interests of the United States," and "the sooner" it is done "the better." Soon afterward, the New York TIMES reported: "The U.S. Government is close to selling advanced fighters to Taiwan."

To date, the U.S. Government has not formally denied this report. So, Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States said on 13 November when interviewed by some American journalists: "Taiwan is a part of Chinese territory. The sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan is interference in China's internal affairs." "Being a sovereign state, China will never allow this."

China has never interfered in the internal affairs of the United States. But reviewing Sino-U.S. relations over the past 50 years or so, we find that it is the United States which has repeatedly interfered in China's internal affairs.

For what did the Chinese people, with another stepping into the breach as one fell, fight and lay down their lives over nearly 100 years? Of course it was for the independence of the state and the emancipation of the nation. After the first five-star red banner, which symbolized that "the Chinese people have stood up," was hoisted in Tiananmen Square in 1949, China was no longer a country to be trampled upon by big powers, and in their contacts with the people of other countries, the Chinese people were no longer subservient to others. The nation was no longer humiliated nor did it forfeit its sovereignty. This was why new China would rather give up its seat in the United Nations for more than 20 years than to yield, and why the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations was not realized until the United States recognized that Beijing was the sole legal government of China and that the solving of the Taiwan question was China's internal affair.

The Chinese people, who have experienced long-term bullying and humiliation by the imperialists, deeply treasure their hard-won territorial integrity and national sovereignty. If a country is subjected to foreign interference politically and its national sovereignty is trampled upon, it would not be economically independent and would naturally become an economic dependency of the superpowers.

Some kind-hearted people think that it is not so serious if the United States sells arms to Taiwan and keeps Taiwan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," but consider that if Sino-U.S. relations are deadlocked or break down, it will be serious, for it will affect the four modernizations and their cooperation in opposing hegemonism. They thus ask, why is China not more forbearing?

This is entirely wrong. At present, there are some people in the United States who have a distorted view of new China. They regard new China as the same as the old China. In their imperialist view, China should beg the United States for mercy and should swallow the bitter pill of U.S. interference in order to achieve its four modernizations and to oppose hegemonism. As a matter of fact, these people are expecting China to go backward to the period of Empress Dowager Ci Xi, in the last years of the Qing Dynasty, so that China's sovereignty could be sold again.

If the U.S. Government is still dreaming of interfering in China's internal affairs and continuing its "Taiwan Relations Act," Sino-U.S. relations can never be further developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We would like to ask, how could a country, whose sovereignty is trampled upon, believe that a foreign country, which regards the territory of this country as one of the states under its control, will treat it equally? How can it believe that such a foreign country will cooperate with it in jointly opposing hegemonism?

How can it believe that such a foreign country will provide it with technological and economic aid with good intentions and not with the intention of seeking an opportunity to control the country and interfere in its affairs?

In the past, the Soviet Union also uttered beautiful words, promising to provide China with technological, economic and military aid. However, when China saw through the Soviet Union's sinister intention to change China into one of its satellite states, China resolutely rejected such aid. China treasures its independence and sovereignty, for this is the life of a country.

If what China has gained from establishing a relationship of "allies in opposing hegemonism" with the United States is first the infringement of its own sovereignty, it will certainly not continue such an "alliance" at the expense of principles. China knows well how to deal with such an "ally."

The United States will bear full responsibility for the retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations if it insists on selling arms to Taiwan.

CCP DOES NOT SEE KMT AS 'LOCAL GOVERNMENT'

HK160615 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chein-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "The Kuomintang Is Not Equivalent to a 'Local Government'"]

[Text] "We do not ask them to surrender. What we have proposed is reciprocal talks." Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, said this to former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda not long ago. The meaning of what he said is very clear. He meant to state, to Japan, Beijing's basic position toward the KMP-CCP peace talks and to take the opportunity to make some explanation to the KMT leaders in Taiwan.

Now, Sun Yun-jui, a leading functionary holding a position of secondary responsibility in the KMT in Taiwan has also said something. "But the CCP wants us to hold peace talks with them as a local government. Even a 3-year old child knows that this is quite impossible." Sun also said this to some Japanese. It happened that the reporters of the Japanese NHK television station had an interview with him asking him about the reasons for rejecting the CCP peace proposal. The two sentences quoted above were one of the reasons.

The above reason can hardly hold water. Rejecting the peace talks for this reason is really regrettable.

The CCP leaders have never mentioned that the central government in Beijing will hold talks with the local government in Taiwan either in the nine-point proposal or in their speeches (those that have been published). Nor was there any inference or wording that could lead to this understanding. On the contrary, the CCP has stressed "KMT-CCP talks" and the "KMT-CCP's third cooperation." Besides, it has all along put KMT before CCP in these phrases. Although the talks will be reciprocal, this gesture implies a certain respect for the historical position of the KMT; that is, it was founded by revolutionary predecessor Sun Yat-sen and it once struggled for the Chinese revolution.

How can the CCP position, attitude and statement be interpreted as asking the KMT in Taiwan to participate in the talks "as a local government?" The KMT is by no means equivalent to a "local government."

The CCP regards the KMT as a national party and not as a so-called "local government." It wants to finally carry out the great cause of the motherland's reunification together with the KMT and to invite the KMT into the central government to govern the whole country.

The CCP has all along opposed regarding the present state of separation as an issue between China and Taiwan or an issue between the Beijing government and the Taipei government. Such terms originated from foreigners who either harbored evil designs or who did not know much about the CCP position and used such terms without first thinking carefully. They actually implied that there is "one China and one Taiwan" or "two Chinas."

Therefore, for a long period of time, the CCP has talked about "the KMT-CCP peace talks" and "the KMT-CCP cooperation." According to my memory, this dated back to 1956. From 1956 to 1958, the CCP found that John Dulles, U.S. secretary of state at that time, had resorted to the scheme of "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan." He tried to exchange the United States' recognition of a "big China" for the CCP's recognition of a "small China" and to use this as a condition for resuming diplomatic relations with China. But it was strongly denounced and resolutely rejected by the CCP.

Likewise, Mr Chiang Kai-shek also rejected this demand by Dulles. We may say that the CCP virtually gave support to Chiang Kai-shek's opposition to Dulles on this at that time. The approaches were different, but the result was equally satisfactory. It was actually a kind of silent cooperation. We were separated by a strait but we have a tacit understanding.

After all, Chinese are Chinese! We hope that Chiang Ching-kuo, Sun Yun-rui and other KMT leaders will also recall this historical event. If the CCP had not resisted Dulles' plot in those days and had not given support to Mr Chiang Kai-shek but had accepted the proposal of "one China and one Taiwan," just imagine, who would have been ruling Taiwan today? And could you have settled down and gone about our business? After all, we are all Chinese!



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